Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH 1828. [NUMBER 2005.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 17th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAY
at
SANS SOUCI
THE VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CARRIAGES & HORSES
WINES &c.
Belonging to the Estate of the late
SIR EDWARD WEST, KNT.

CONSISTING of a Superior grand Pianoforte by Broadwood, Damask Couches, Pembroke and Card Tables, Ebony and Calamander Wood Chairs, China Drawing Room ditto, Blackwood ditto, Breakfast and Dinner Tables, Consultation ditto, Mahogany Bookcases, Open ditto, Mahogany & Jackwood Sideboards, Mahogany Stands, China Teapoys, Eight day Clock by Mc. CABE, Blackwood Carved Couches and Chairs to match, four, five, and six light Chandeliers, double and single Branch Wall Shades with drops and Pans, vase Lamps, Large and small Bedsteads, Mahogany and Blackwood Wardrobes, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing Tables, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Washing Stands, Skreens and new Bengal Mats just imported.

A Large Set of Silver Dish Covers, Plated Breadbaskets, bottle Stands, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks &c.

Rich Glass Services, Elegant flowered tea and Breakfast set of Felspar Porcelaine, ditto gilt, ment Dessert set of Spodea ware, Large blue and white Dinner set of ditto.

Dispense Cupboards, Dripping Stones Cooking Utensils &c.

AT ONE o'CLOCK
ON THE FIRST DAY'S SALE
A NEAT LONDON BUILT
CHARIOT,
AND
HARNESS
AND A
LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE,
AND HARNESS.

Both these Carriages have a new set of Wheels, never used, and are in every respect nearly as good as new.

A PAIR OF CAPITAL
GREY ARAB
Carriage Horses,
A HIGH CAST
GREY ARAB
Saddle Horse
AND A
PALANQUIN.

Immediately after the Sale of the Carriages and Horses will be Sold the
CHOICE WINES &c.

Comprising very old London particular Madeira in bottle. Sherry, Red and White Shiraz, Port in quarts and Pints, English and French Claret, Champaign Constantia, Brandy, Hollands, Beer, Milk Punch &c.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view all next week.

Bombay, 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT BUGGY AND HARNESS, they have been used about a do. ten times, for particulars apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE

Bombay, 5th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN ELEGANT.
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE.
WITH MAIL COACH AXLE
PRICE Rs 1,000.

Meadows Street 5th Nov. 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
Bengal Humps
JUST IMPORTED.
PRICE PER KEG Rs. 18.
EACH KEG CONTAINING 6 HUMPS

Meadows Street, 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A Few Copies of the Proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the case of BAPOO GUNNESS, at Tannah; as published in the Gazette of the 8th Inst. corrected and revised, in the form of a neat Pamphlet at 1 RUPEE PER COPY.

Gazette Office, 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

A Few Copies of the *Memoir* of the late SIR EDWARD WEST, *Chief Justice*, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Gaz. Office, 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829, and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work*; and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 5th November, 1828.

Cawasjee and Hormusjee Jewajee and Co.

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Getlemen of the Presidency and at Outstations that they have purchased an Investment of superfine assorted WELCH FLANNEL and BLANKETS of Siges viz. 8¼—10¼—11¼—12¼ imported by the latest arrivals from London.

Bombay 5th November 1828

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 5th Nov.
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A Quantity of Sheeting Cloth, Long Cloth, and Muslins of superior quality, Scented Oils, Umbrella Sticks, Glass Ware, Shoes and Boots, Saddlery, Furniture, whole and half Stockings, with a great variety of other Articles,

AT NOON, will be put up a Strong English Buggy Gelding 6 yrs old. A neat Buggy and Pony, a Bay Charger and several other Horses, a Palanquin Carr for Bullocks, Tents, Palanquins &c. &c.

After which about 250 Lance Wood Spars peculiarly adapted for Buggy Shafts Billiard Cues &c. &c. in lots of 10 each.

In Addition an Invoice of splendid
PLATED WARE
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

CONSISTING of Great Frames Curry Dishes, Egg Stands, Tumblers, Bottle Stands, Butter Pots, Chamber Shades, Snuffers &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT BREACH CANDY,
The Household Furniture
OF
WM. FENWICK ESQ.

CONSISTING of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Dinner, Desert and Tea Services &c.

A neat Cabinet of shells, together with plate, Glass and China Ware, and Books.

ALSO,

If not previously disposed of by private Sale) a handsome new Europe built
LANDAULETTE
AND PAIR OF HORSES,
A EUROPE BUILT
BUGGY AND HORSE.
A NEW BENGAL
SHIGRAM
JUST IMPORTED FROM CALCUTTA
PER BRIG CARTHA.

Catalogues will be published and the property may be viewed on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the Day of Sale.

MESSRS.
Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS.
ON COMMISSION

A SUPERIOR Square Pianoforte by Clementi & Co. price 500 Rs.
A Do. do. do. by Dale price 600 Rs.
SOME VERY SUPERIOR.
ROSE WATER.
ALSO

A Splendid investment of CHINA JEWELLERY and fancy Articles of every discriptoin.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE MAN as CABIN STEWARD for a ship about to sail for England.—An European would be prefered. Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Bombay 5th November 1828.

Wines for Sale

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs RANKEN & SAUNDERS

LONDON Bottled Sherry from Maxwell and Keys, Butler and Son

J. Ella & Co.	Rs.	24 *a* 26 per Doz.
Ditto Old Port Wine	,,	22 *a* 24
Ditto in pints Maxwell and Keys	,,	15
London Particular Madeira 3 years in bottle	,,	26
Ditto	,,	24
Very fine old Teneriff	,,	16
Sparkling White Champaigne	,,	35 *a* 50
Frontignac	,,	20
Sercial in pints	,,	18
Claret (Mazwell & Keys 1st Growth)	,,	40
Ditto from other houses	,,	35
Ditto 2d Growth from Harper and Bell	,,	25 *a* 30

Real Cognac Brandy; in Casks of 30 *a* 80 Gallons imported direct from France to order . . . . Rs. 3½ per Gall.
Ditto in bottle . . . . . ,, 12 per Dozen
Hollands in Cases each 7 Gallons . . . . . ,, 30 per Case
Genuine Highland Whiskey . . . . . ,, 30 per Dozen.

Bombay 5th November 1828

Messrs. FORBES and Co.

HAVE lately received a consignment of fine SHERRY from Mr. DAVID RANKIN of London, which is for sale at their Godowns in six dozen Chests at Rs. 22 per dozen.

The following Wines of Superior quality are likewise to be had from their Godowns.

Sparkling Champagne (*from London*) . . .	Rs.	30 per dozen
Old Sherry from Mr. WILLIAM MORRICE	27	" "
Palmer's Claret lately imported . . .	28	" "
Madeira from KEIRS AND Co. imported in 1816 . . .	30	" "
Old Hock . . .	40	" "
Barsac from BRUCE SHAW AND Co. of Leith.	25	" "

Bombay, 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO
DIRECT FROM MESSRS. TODD AND BOSANQUET.

SUPERIOR old PALE SHERRY, for . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt.
First growth CLARET, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 35 per Do.

Bombay 5th November 1828.

FOR SALE;
AT THE GODOWNS.
OF
Framjee Cowasjee's

SECOND Growth CLARET from Messrs. CARBONELL AND SON lately imported from *London* in a few Quarter chests at 30 Rupees per dozen TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 5th November 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE a neat BUGGY AND HARNESS (nearly new) with a Capital GREY ARAB rising 6, safe and quiet in Harness. Price 1100 Rupees.—For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.

(c) *Bombay, 5th November* 1828.

SAUL SOLOMON,

MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description; furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN's, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. EYRE an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colabah, commonly called COWPER's COTTAGE, and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 5th November* 1828.

NOTICE

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETIES having deemed it expedient to discontinue taking Madras and Bombay risks in future, the Public are therefore hereby informed that no further Insurance will be granted by those Societies on the lives of Persons residing at those Presidencies and their dependencies, from and after the 1st January 1829.

(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies

CALCUTTA,
1st October 1828. (c)

Advertisement.

THAT DADABHOY HORMAJEE and his wife JIARBOY CALLIANKER have this day contracted with JUMNADOSS LUCKMICHUND to sell their House situated in the Street of Bhoywaddah without the Town Walls, on the site of JAGONATH BAPSOJEE Prabhoo, in the neighbourhood of MOORLIDHEE SUMBHODAS shed, standing on the right and NAROTUM RAGOONATH'S vacant spot of Ground on the left, and NURGCYLOLL MOORLIDHUS house in the rear, any person or persons having any claim, demand, mortgage, or Inheritable right, he, she, or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 4th November 1828.

જાહેર ખબર *

પારશી દાદાભાઈ હોરમજી તથા તેમની બાઈ જી જરબાઈ કલેસાળીકરે પીતાનુ ઘર જેમા મોકોટ માહેર નીજ વાડા ગામ ઘોડબંદર માંહી જગાયા પાપશાજી પરતની જગો ઉપરનું * જરબાઈ પડોશની જમ્મ ઉંચાઇ ૩૬ મીરબીપ્રદાદા શંભુદાશનુ આપેલ મથા ડાબાહાત ઉપર નરોતમ ઉદ્ધ નાવજી ખાલીજગો એને પચવાડે જરશીલાલ મીરબીપ્રદાશનુ ઘરછે * ફિર જમ્મ ઘાદા શ દીજમીદને વેચાનુ આપવાનુ શાદુંકરા ઉચ્છે * તથાનુ ફિર ઉપર ફરેદ લીદ અથવા મીકોનો જરદ પરમારનો દાવો અથવા મારજીજ અથવા વારેશાનો દાવો કોઈ તમાશી અથવા ધણીમી આજથી દીન ૧૪ નો મુદતમી માંહીને ઉપર કહેલા ખરીદદાર ધણીને જાહેરકરે ફે મુદત ઉપરાંત કોઇનો દાવો કરેત રદ ખાતલયાયે *

શ્રીસુમખઈનો ગાત ૪ થી નવેમ્બર ૧૮૨૮

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF *DEKKANI POETS*

DEDICATED WITH PERMISSION,

TO

The Right Hon'ble Lord WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK Governor General &c. &c. &c.

BY

CAVELLI VENKATA RAMASWAMI,

Late Head Translator and Pundit in the Literary and Antiquarian DEPARTMENT.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Literature of Eastern nations has, of late, considerably attracted the attention of the Learned men of Europe; and, perhaps no species of Investigation is better calculated to develope the Genius of a people, than the Perusal of the Effusions of Celebrated Bards, who have at various Epochs employed their Pens for the Amusement and Edification of their Countrymen. The Dekkan has been very prolific in Hindu Poets, who have written in different ages, both in the Sanscrit and vernacular Dialects; and the best means that can be devised to bring their Productions into General Notice, is the Publication of their Biography and a Catalogue of their works as have fortunately escaped the destruction of time, with this object in view the present work has been undertaken, and compiled from Authentic Manuscripts and Documents that have been collected with great Care and research in various Provinces. To add an interest to the work, Translations of Fragments of the Poems of different Authors will be given.

The work will be printed on Good Europe paper in the best Style of Mechanical execution, and neatly bound, and neither labour nor expense shall be spared, to make it deserving the approbation of the Public.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, *Ten Rupees.*

Subscriptions received at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.

Bombay, 5th November 1828.

SCHEME OF THE FIRST LOTTERY OF 1829, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

2	Prizes of 100,000 each, Sa. Rs.	200,000
1	Ditto of 50,000	50,000
2	Ditto of 20,000 ditto	40,000
3	Ditto of 10,000 ditto	30,000
6	Ditto of 5,000 ditto	30,000
10	Ditto of 1,000 ditto	10,000
500	Ditto of 160 ditto	80,00
524	Prizes	4,40,000
4476	Blanks	
	Applicable for the purposes of the Lottery	60,000
5000	Tickets.	Sa. Rs. 5,00,000

CONDITIONS.

1st, The 500 Tickets, which will be drawn from the Number Wheel, on the First day's Drawing, will be entitled to the Prizes of Sicca Rupees 160 each, and will be paid in Cash, at the usual period, at the Bank of Bengal.

2d. The 1st Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday, the 15th January next, and the 2d Day's Drawing will take place within Twenty Days after the First, or at such earlier period as may be convenient, and the remaining Drawings will proceed at the rate of Three Drawings in each week, until the whole shall be concluded.

3d. The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, after being examined and certified at the Lottery Office, Thirty Days after the conclusion of the Drawing, without any Deduction.

4th. The Two Prizes of One Lac Sicca Rupees each, will be reserved, and after the Fifth Day's Drawing, One Lac will be put in the Wheel on the Morning of the Sixth Day's Drawing, as a Floating Prize, and, the other Lac will be put in the Wheel, as a Floating Prize, on the last Day's Drawing.

5th. All Right to the Value of Prizes in this Lottery, shall be considered to lapse on the expiration of Three Years, from the Date on which Payment may become Due, and the Amount of such Unclaimed Prizes shall then be carried to the Credit of the Lottery Funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the Lotteries have been established

P. M. WYNCH, *Supdt. of Lotteries.*

Tickets for Sale at Rupees 120 each (Cash) at the Office of Messrs REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND Co. *Bombay, 5th November* 1828.

BYRAMJEE COWASJEE.

BEGS leave to inform the public and his friends that he has just received from the GULPH, by a *Boat* and the ship *Lord Amherst* a Lot of very Superior ARAB HORSES, Many of which are fit for the TURF, HUNTERS and CHARGERS.—

Bombay 5th November 1828.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 11th day of July 1827 made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein DOSABOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE is the Complainant and BURJORJEE RUTTONJEE ENTEE and RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE ENTEE are Defendants the Creditors and pecuniary legatees of RUTMONJEE MANOCKJEE the Testator and the Creditors of HIRJEEBHOY RUTTONJEE ENTEE the Intestate, in the said Decree respectively named are by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of June next to come in before WILLIAM FENWICK the Master of the said Court at his Chambers, in Rampart Row at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

C. A. WEST.
COMPT. SOLR.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 14th day of July 1828, made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein KITTY CHALLON, an infant, by Alexander Ferrier Esquire, her next friend, is the Complainant, and MARTIN THOMAS WEST Esquire, Administrator with the Will annexed of GEORGE CHALLON, Esquire, late a Major in the Honorable the East India Company's Service, deceased, is the Defendant, the Creditors and pecuniary Legatees of the said GEORGE CHALLON, the Testator, are on or before the 1st day of February 1829, to come in, by themselves or their Solicitors, before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective Debts and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—JAMES PATCH, Complainant's Solicitor, Rampart Row, Bombay,

Bombay 5th November 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of the Estate and effects of B. PILCHER deceased late a Veterinary surgeon in the military service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire the Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE RICHARDSON, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of October 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT SUTTY BHAMABAE widow & SUCCARAM WITTOBA son Administratrix and Administrator of the late WITTOBA BHICOO POY deceased have bargained with WAMON BHANDARY, RAM BHANDARY & DAMOTHER BHANDARY Sons Heirs and Representatives of the late WISSONATH KESSOW BHANDARY deceased to purchase of them a House with its ground and appurtenances situate at or near the Washerman's Tank in the neighbourhood of the House of the said intestate WITTOBA BHICOO POY, on the Road leading to Breach Candy all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 4th day of November 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of all and Singular, the goods Chattels, rights and Credits of LIMJEE COWASJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased may be granted to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, one of the Brothers of the said deceased all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 4th day of November 1828.

E. C. MORGAN,
(2) PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર *

શ્રી સુમખઈનો રેહવાશી તથા વેપારી મરનાર પારશી લીમજી કાવશજીનો માલ મીલ મતનુ મખતીઆર નીમ્યુ લેવાશારૂ શ્રી સુમખઈનો જુડીકેટરનો ફરમીમ કોરટમો ફિરનારનો ફિ લાર પ્રરામજી કાવશજી અરજ કરીછીએ મરનર મલે ત્યારથી થરવે લોકોને જેના વાર્યશતા હોઈ તેહોને જણે રથાઈ *

તારીખ ૪ થી નવેમ્બર ૧૮૨૮

ઈ શી આરગેન *

કોરટનો વકીલ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN TWISS deceased late a Surgeon in the military service of the united Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 4th day of November 1828—

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAME LUCRETIA GEORJIANA BROWN WEST, Widow deceased may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire one of the Executors in the said will named (reserving) the rejects of the other executor and executors; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of November 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE WILTSHIRE deceased, late a Captain in the Service of his Highness the Nizam may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 27th day of October 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of the Honorable SIR CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS, Knight deceased late acting Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature be forthwith granted to DAME ISABELLA CHAMBERS his widow and sole executrix named in and appointed by the said last

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will and Testament, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized there
Dated this fourth day of November 1828
MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON
THE SHIP
SURRY,
OF 500 TONS
Capt. Charles Kemp,
TO SAIL ON THE 7TH INSTANT.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.
Bombay, 5th November 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE SHIP
LORD AMHERST
Captain Edwards,

TO Sail in a few days. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. LEVERIE AND CO.
Bombay, 5th November 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO CEYLON,
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS
BRIG CARTHA,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
J. S. Lindsay,
COMMANDER

WILL Sail for the above ports, about the 15th November and has good accommodations for passengers apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON,
THE SHIP
ESTHER
BURTHEN 400 TONS.
George Robinson
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched for the above Port on the 20th Instant. Apply to Capt. ROBINSON, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.
Bombay, 5th November 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
CHARLES KERR A. I.
BURTHEN 550 TONS,
John Brodie,
(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)
COMMANDER.

WILL sail for LONDON on the 1st December, has very elegant and superior accomodation for Passengers, & carries an experienced Surgeon.
Apply to Capt. BRODIE or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828.

Passage to London

THE SHIP
RECOVERY.
Henry C. Chapman,
COMMANDER.

WAS to leave the Downs on the 1st July and is expected to arrive here early in next month. She will be despatched on the 1st January next, and plans of her accommodations may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO
Bombay, 5th November 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
BOLTON A. I.
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers carries an experienced Surgeon; and will sail from Bombay on or about the 15th December. For further particulars and plans of her cabins apply to Messrs REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.
Bombay, 5th November, 1828.

For Passage to England,

THE FINE NEW SHIP
CAPT. H. N. COOK,
OF 500 TONS,
CAPTAIN GEORGE WILLIS

HAS been expressly fitted up in the most complete manner for the accommodation of Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for London positively on the 20th instant.

Application may be made to Captain WILLIS, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828,

Freight and Passage

TO
LONDON.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
ISABELLA.
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN
G. R. Fox.
(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON on the 1st December next.

This ship has good accommodations, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS,
Capt. Thomas Green,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 5th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828.

For Passage to London,

THE BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
OF 611 TONS PER REGISTER,
ALEXANDER HENNING R. N.
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 1st of January, touching at the Cape, if Passengers offer.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 5th November 1828.

For Passage to England,

THE TEAK-BUILT SHIP
UPTON CASTLE
OF 600 TONS,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

THIS Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 15th January.

Apply to Messrs FORBES and CO.
Bombay 5th November 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D OCTOBER 1828.

No. 288 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Salter Commanding the Guicawar Subsidary Force, is permitted to visit the Presidency during the ensuing month.

No. 289 of 1828.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Surgeon V. C. Kemball, Capt. T. R, Billamore, 1st Gr. Regiment N. I. arrived at Bombay on the Ship Charles Kerr 13th October. 1828

Lieutenant J. K. Gloag, 2d Ditto Ditto on the Ship Isabella 20th October 1828

No. 290 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointments are made.

1st. Regiment of European Infantry.

Ensign J. M. Mitchell to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language,—Date of appointment 15th October 1828.

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign J. P. Major to be Interpreter in the Hindoostance Language,—Do Do 15th October 1828.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. F. Lawrie to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language,—Do Do 15th October. 1828.

23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Liddell to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language.—Date of appointment 15th October 1828.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1828.

No. 291 of 1828.—The following promotions are made.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. Barclay to be Major, Lieut. G. Moore to be Captain, and Ensign F. N. Vaillant to be Lieut in succession to J. P. Napier invalided,—Date of Rank 18th October 1828.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign H. Cunningham to take Rank from the 18th October 1828 and to be posted to the 24th Regiment N. I. vice Vaillant promoted.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOITMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

24TH OCTOBER 1828.

Mr. Patrick Scott, to officiate as Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

30TH OCTOBER 1828.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, Second Assistant Judge and Criminal Judge of Surat from the 1st of November, 1828.

1ST NOVEMBER 1828.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton, Senior Assistant Judge and Criminal Judge of Surat and to be stationed at Broach.

Mr. James Henderson, to act as Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and as Commissioner for the Southern Mahratta Country, during the absence of Mr. Ironside.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE

25th October 1828,

Mr. W. S. Boyd, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Poona, from ditto.

Mr. W. R. Morris, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur at Nasseck rom Ditto.

31st October 1828.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Assistant to the Collector in he Southern Concan.

Mr. W. H. Dyke Assistant to the Principal Collector in the Southern Mahratta Country.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. H. Gordon 25th Regt. N. I.
Lieut and Adjt J. Carr, N. I Batt.
Asst. Surgn J. Doig 1st Troop H. B.
Asst Surgn Alex. Grigor.
Asst. Surgn J. Williams.
Lt. and Adjt J. Gordon 24th Regt. M. N. I.
Lt. and Adjt P. D. Smith 23d Regt. N. I.
Capt. Clunes 12th Regt.
Ensign E. Elwall 2d Grs.
Asst. Surgeon Thos. Armstrong General duty.
Lieut. Burton H. M. 54th Regt
DEPARTURES.—Capt. T. W. Stokoe, Comg. Tanah.
Ens J. P. Major 11th Regt. N. I.
Lt H. Brett Artillery.
Lt Unwin Artillery.
Lt Glasse Artillery.
Lt. C. B. Royes Artillery.
Lt Goldie 26th Regt.
Lt Sinclair Artillery.
Capt. Le Messuier 3d Asst Commissary Genl.
Captain Clunes 12th Regt.
Ens. W Morris 9th Regt. N I.
Lt. and Qr Mr J. E G. Morris 2 Extra Bd.
Ensign A. Morrison, 22d Regt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1st—Ship Lord Amherst, R. Edwards Master, from Persian Gulph Left Bushire on the 14th Oct. and touched at Muscat and left on the 22d Oct.

2d The H. C. Sloop of War Clive, H. Wyndham Esq. Commander from Bassadore 18th Oct.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28th—H. C. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang to Surat.

29th Portuguese Schooner Epifania Joze de Souza Nuira Master to Mosambique.

31st Brig Caudery Shack Aboobucker Nacqudah, to Malabar Coast.

November 1st—The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates, J. Pepper Esq, Com. to the Persian Gulph.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Crown for London; Surry, for London; James and Thos. for London; Captain Cook for London; Dorothy, for Liverpool; Fifeshire, for Calcutta; Cartha, for Calcutta; Bombay Castle for Calcutta.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany for Kamore; Wootmary, for Penang; Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—James and Thomas, Dorothy, Royal George, Charles Kerr, Ulster, Cartha, Emma, Fifeshire, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Coulsbrook, Bengal, Surry, Capt. Cook and Crown.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bombay Castle, Carron, Kusrovie, Discovery, Lord Amherst and Hashmy.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimmy Wootmary, Futtayeslam, Futtaynasry, and Cadelbux.

REPORT OF COMPANY'S VESSELS IN PORT

Arrivals of Company's Cruizers.

Nov. 2nd—Honorable Company's. Sloop of War Clive.—

Departures of Company's Cruizers.

Nov. 1st—The H. C. Brig of War Euphrates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th Instant, the Lady of Capt. J. M. Cuy, H. C. Marine, of a still born Child.

On Thursday last, at Colaban, Mrs. Spencer, of a Daughter.

At Mazagon, on the evening of the 31st October, the Lady of D. Campbell, Esq Queens Royals of a Daughter.

At Kirkee on the 31st Oct. the Lady of Captain Henry Sharpin H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On Sunday the 2d Instant Mr. Wm. Wesencrof General Record keeper to Government aged 34 years, and 8 months, after a short illness leaving, a destitute Widow, and 2 children.

At Surat on the 5th October, Frances Anne Infant daughter of the Rev R. Y. Keays Chaplain, aged 5 months.

At Colaba on the 30th Ultimo Mr. Henry Mulholland, Conductor, in the Gun Carriage Manufactor aged 28 years.

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES,

FIRST DAY TUESDAY, 20TH JAN, 1829.

1ST RACE.—The Norton Cup, value 200 sovereigns, for all Arab Horses that have never started upon any course,—*heats* 2 *miles*,—weight for age. Non Subscribers to pay 200 Rupees Entrance, to be added to the Cup.

2D RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees P. P. each Subscriber, for all maiden Arab Horses, that have never started upon any course,—*heats two miles*,—8*st.* 7*lb.* open till the 1st December 1828, at 4 o'clock P. M. 5 Subscribers.

3D RACE.—A Sweepstakes, of three hundred Rupees each P. P. for for all Arab Horses that have never won upon any course,—*two miles heats*,—8st. 7lb. to be closed on the 1st December 1828, 4 Subscribers.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, 23D JANUARY 1829

A Colt Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Colts having a Colt's tooth in their head on the 10th October 1826, —*heats* 1½ *mile*,—weight for age.

2D RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 8st. 7lbs. 1½ *miles and a distance.*

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 2D FEB. 1829.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age,—*heats two miles.*

2D RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 500 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses,—*heats two miles*,—weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9 stone.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. 1829.

The Forbes Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses carrying 9 stone, English Horses 12lb. extra, —*three miles.*

2D RACE.—Ladies and Batchelors Purse, for all Arab Horses, Rupees and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber,—2½ *miles heats* 8st. 7lb.

FIFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH FEB. 1829.

1ST RACE.—A Hunter's Plate of

400 Rupees from the Fund and 2 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber,---*heats two miles*,---11 stone, Gentlemen Riders.

The Winner to be sold for 1500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after the Race.

2D RACE.---A Galloway Plate of 200 Rupees, from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Galloways 13hd. 3ins. and under, weight for age---1½ *mile heats*.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, 12TH FEB 1829.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age,---*three miles*.

2D RACE.---The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions. Horses carrying 9 stone. ---*heats* 2 *miles*---challenged.

3D RACE.---A Plate for the Beaten Horses of the season for public Plates, Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber,---*heats two miles*,---to be weighted by the Stewards.

G. MOORE,
Secretary.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN OCTOBER 1828.

		Chowputty. Rain. In.	Chowputty. Rain. Dec.	Byculah. Rain. In.	Byculah. Rain. Dec.	Colaba. Rain. In.	Colaba. Rain. Dec.
October.	1	...	...	...	...	..	..
	2	...	...	...	...	..	..
	3	...	11	...	25	..	..
	4	...	01	...	03	..	..
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	...	...	—
	7	...	...	...	...	..	..
	8	...	...	...	...	..	..
	9	...	19	...	12	..	...
	10	...	...	...	...	..	...
	11	...	...	...	...	..	..
☾	12	...	...	...	...	..	..
	13	...	6	...	76	...	..
	14	...	42	...	85	..	..
	15	...	...	...	...	..	..
	16	...	65	...	58	..	..
	17	...	42	...	37	..	...
	18	3	76	3	80	...	...
	19	...	09	...	03	..	...
☽	20	...	...	...	...	..	..
	21	...	...	...	...	..	..
	22	...	...	...	...	..	..
	23	...	...	...	...	..	...
	24	...	...	...	...	..	...
	25	...	...	...	...	..	...
	26	...	...	...	...	..	...
⊙	27	...	...	...	...	..	...
	28	...	...	...	...	..	...
	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	...	...	...	...	...	—
	31	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total in Oct.		6	40	6	79	...	....
Total in June.		23	53	22	12	..	....
" July.		52	75	50	72	..	....
" Aug.		17	22	17	33	...	....
" Sept.		22	08	23	45	...	....
" Oct.			40	6	79	...	....
Present Total.		121	93	120	41	...	....

Year	June In.	June Dec.	July In.	July Dec.	Aug. In.	Aug. Dec.	Sept. In.	Sept. Dec.	Oct. In.	Oct. Dec.	Total in June July Aug. Sept. & October In.	Total in June July Aug. Sept. & October Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87	...	19	103	79
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	2	07	81	14
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11	...	14	77	10
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	...	...	77	34
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29	...	40	82	99
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	22	16	...	82	1 12	61
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	...	...	61	70
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	1	78	2	37	34	33
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68	...	...	72	24
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	23	50	1	23	77	85
1827	49	15	10	29	10	51	10	16	...	92	81	03
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	22	08	6	40	121	98

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 106¾
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99*a* 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 108½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.... Per Ton
China..... Per Candy, } Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1828.

We understand that the Ship SURRY will not sail on the 7th as advertised, in consequence of the delay in the arrival of Cotton, and that necessarily caused by the ensuing Holidays.

The *Extra* we issued on Sunday announced the arrival of the H. Co's Sloop of War *Clive*, and we laid before our Readers all the intelligence that her Report announced. We have since then been favoured with a sight of private notes taken by a Gentlemen from *Petersburg Papers* to the 10*th* August. The RUSSIANS by the last accounts, dated the the end of June, were reported to be within Forty Leagues of CONSTANTINOPLE, and therefore in all probability are now before that Place, they had only met with one severe Check, since the opening of the Champaign, which was at *Brahilow*, a large Town of European Turkey, standing with its strong citadel on a steep bank of the Danube, where they lost 3000 men---In their progress they have taken seven Fortresses and upwards of 800 pieces of Cannon.

SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM relieved SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON in the Mediterranean on the 6th of June, and had hoisted his Flag on board the *Wellesley*.

On the 22nd. May, ALEXANDRIA was blockaded by the allied fleet, for the purpose most probably of preventing the PACHA from sending Troops to aid the TURKS, or to attack the GREEKS.

We also hear from the same source that the whole province of *Khorassan* was in a state of open rebellion against the KING OF PERSIA.

The same Ship brought private despatches from England 23rd. July, from which we learn, that the CORN BILL had passed on the 29th June, that LORD AMHERST had arrived in perfect health on the 18th of July, and that on the 22nd of the same month the Archbishop of CANTERBURY had died, the Bishop of LONDON was expected to be the new PRIMATE of England, and that Doctor GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY (brother of the Duke of WELLINGTON) to be BISHOP OF LONDON.

We learn that shortly before the departure of the *Clive*, The IMAUM OF MUSCAT, had assembled a force of 10,000 men at the Island of Kain, with which he had proceeded to attack the Island of Bahhrein, the Imaum himself was on board the *Shah Allum*, a Frigate of 50 Guns.

We this week have concluded the debate in the House of Commons on the 2nd June, on which occasion Mr. HUSKISSON detailed the circumstances that led to his retirement from Office---After the most careful perusal of all that has been adduced, we can only advert to the opinion that we on a former occasion expressed, that the said Gentlemen, was most unnecessarily and harshly forced out of the cabinet by the overbearing conduct of the GREAT DISCIPLINARIAN, who now governs the destinies of Europe

So forcibly has the following passage from the work under our consideration on FREE TRADE AND COLONIZATION of India struck us, that although it forms a part of our extract of this day, we have been determined to withdraw it from the surrounding matter, and rescue it from the inattention it would most probably meet with, by placing it in the most conspicuous part of our paper. It comes, doubly recommended, before the consideration of our Readers, not only have we the author's Testimony on the subject, who is unknown; but we have that of a man as much known, as he is respected viz. SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST, His Majesty's Chief Justice of Bengal, who in a Letter to LORD LIVERPOOL thus forcibly expresses himself, "You may rely on it, and I hope "the truth may not be learned in a more "unpleasant manner, that the present sys-"tem cannot go on." The system alluded to, relates to the administration of Justice in the provincies of Bengal, we here quote the passage.

"English laws and institutions, at least such as are suitable and rational, are equally popular which the Hindus, notwithstanding the pains taken at one period to convince the English public to the contrary, and to make them believe that they were unalterably attached to their own. What but this attachment has peopled the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay? What but this partiality makes a real property in Calcutta worth twenty years' purchase, when in the provinces it is not worth five? What but this makes a Hindu contented with an interest of five or six per cent. for his money in Calcutta, when he might receive in the provinces twenty four? The Indians, in short, are thoroughly imbued with a just sense of the advantages of being considered British subjects, and of living under the protection of English law. When the natives, living within the pale of the English law, contrast their own prosperity and security with the poverty, disorder, and anarchy of the provinces, how should they feel otherwise? What the state of law and police must be in these provinces we shall briefly point out. Justice is there administered by one hundred and fifty unprofessional Europeans,---in this number being included judges as well as magistrates, assistants as well as chiefs, judges of appellate as well as of primary jurisdictions. Limiting the jurisdiction of these persons to 500,000 square miles, and to 75,000,000 of inhabitants, it follows that each of the above unprofessional Europeans must administer justice and maintain police over an area of 3,266 square miles, and over half a million of people, ignorant of the locality of five square miles of the area in question, *not* acquainted with fifty persons out of the 500,000 and having at best but a sorry acquaintance with the language, manners, or usages of any one man amongst so vast a multitude."

We are requested by the Editor of the Courier to state, in order to avoid any misunderstanding upon the subject, that it was never intended that the words in *Italics* in the draft of the reply of Mr. Justice Grant to the Grand Jury should appear in that shape. The errors in printing arose from certain marks in the M. S. having been misunderstood by the compositors, and was not observed by the Editor until too late for alteration.

Supreme Court.

To the Hon'ble SIR J. P. GRANT, Knight.
Actg. Chief Justice Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

MY LORD,

Deputations of the Grand Jury have visited the House of Correction, and the County Gaol, and beg to state that they found them to be conducted with regularity, and with every regard to cleanliness; no well-grounded complaints were preferred by the prisoners.

Your Lordship was pleased in your charge to direct an attention to the circumstance, that persons committed for trial are still confined in the same ward with those who are under sentence; and that from the insecurity of the Gaol it is still necessary to place them in irons to prevent their escape. The Grand Jury are happy to be able to state, that this evil will shortly be remedied. They are informed that in February last the Government directed alterations, estimated at upwards of Rs. 30,000. to be made for the better arrangement of the interior of the Gaol, and for increasing its security. These alterations which are now in progress embrace a separate and more secure place of confinement for persons committed for trial. It is most desirable that this part of the alterations, particularly, should be completed without delay, and the Grand Jury have been assured by the officer entrusted with the work, that this will be attended to.

The diet and accommodation provided for the prisoners, although not exceeding what is proper, is such, that a sentence of imprisonment without hard labour is viewed by the lower classes as a very light punishment, and is rendered still lighter by the facility with which they can daily communicate, through the railing that divides their ward from the Court-yard with their friends, who without distinction are allowed to come whenever they please to the Gaol. The Grand Jury are of opinion that agreeably to the practice of Gaols in England it would be a desirable regulation for the criminal side, if convicts were restricted from all communication with their friends except on one day in each week. For this purpose the Marshal should be prohibited from allowing any persons to enter the Gaol without a written permit from the Sheriff or his Deputy; and it should be the duty of the sentry to prevent any person holding any communication with the convicts through the bars of the Court yard except on the day appointed, or when expressly ordered by the Marshall. In the opinion of the Grand Jury the unfortunate persons imprisoned for debt should be allowed every reasonable indulgence of this nature, but not the convicts. Upon the remaining subject pointed out by your Lordship, the Grand Jury have ascertained that the new Police Regulations proposed by the Government will be immediately submitted to this Court for registration; but the Grand Jury are of opinion that no exertions of the Police Magistrates can be effectual in suppressing robbery, until the Court of Petty Sessions, has the power to send off the Island all aliens found strolling about without visible means of getting an honest livelihood.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your most obdt. humble servant,
J. LYRIC,
Foreman.

BOMBAY GRAND JURY ROOM,
27TH OCTOBER 1828.

His Lordship at some length addressed the Grand Jury in reply and expressed his satisfaction at their statement of the mode in which the House of Correction and the County Jail appeared to be conducted, and at the probability that those grounds of complaint which hitherto had existed with respect to the security of the jail and the classification of prisoners would at an early period be removed. Upon his topic His Lordship professed himself anxious to consider not so much the delay which had already taken place, as the acquiescence manifested by the local Government, in the representations made upon the subject.

His Lordship declared his concurrence to a great extent, in the opinions expressed by the Grand Jurors regarding prison discipline and said that many improvements in that respect might unquestionably, and he trusted, shortly would be adopted. As to the addition of hard labour to imprisonment, his Lordship thought that many offences, which according to the laws at present applicable to Bombay, could not be visited with hard labour, might with great advantage to the public be rendered liable to that punishment, but to effect that desirable object his Lordship said, that the interposition of Parliament would be requisite.

His Lordship felt gratified by the assurance given by the Grand Jury, that new police regulations would soon be submitted for registration. The Supreme Court, his Lordship said, would gladly accede to the registration of such provisions as were conformable to the spirit of the English Law. The investing Police Magistrates however with the power of transporting aliens was repugnant to the spirit of British Law---and the Supreme Court could not---and would not register any regulation having that for it's object so long as the Law of England remained in its present state.

His Lordship concluded by eulogising the manner in which the gentlemen of the Grand Jury had performed their important duties; and by informing them that their services at the present sessions were no longer necessary; and that they were consequently discharged.

PRICES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
OCTOBER, 22D.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs. ... 32 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106¾ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .8¾ *Discount*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1¼ *Discount.*

Five per Cent.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August 1825. At the rate of Subscription. viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 3½ Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 16th,---H. M. Colonial Bark Ann, M. Fryer from Colombo the 5th and Trincomallee 14th Oct.
--- 20th ---H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, from Masulipatam 16th October.
--- 21st ---Brig Macauly, J. Aiken, from Moulmein 27th September.
--- Do. ---Ship Anacharsis, L. Bernard, from Bombay 15th September. Cannanore 30th September and Pondicherry 16th October.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.---PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SECOND SHEET] **THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.** [SECOND SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15th,—Ship Lord Lyndoch, Samuel Beadle, for Calcutta; do. Bark Malvina, J. M'Dermott, for the Persian Gulph; 16, Ship CirCassian, G. R. Douthwaite, for London; 17. Ship Belzoni, A. Tulbert for Calcutta; 18, Ship Caroline. J. Correya, for the Malabar Coast; do., Ship Victory, C. Farquharson for London; 19, Ship Minstrel, for London; do. Ship Mountaineer, Thomas Canney, for Calcutta; 20, H. M. Ship Success, W. C. Jervoise, for Penang; do. H. M. Colonial Bark Ann. M. Frywer, for Jaffnapatam; do. Ship Illustre Almeida, G Andrew, for Calcutta; do. Brig Henriet, Destangue, for do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship Anacharsis, Captain L. Bernard.
Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.
Brig Owen Glendower, Captain S. Owen.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the morning of the 16th Instant, the Lady of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Walker, Commander in Chief, was safely delivered of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Cox, of the Commissariat, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Trevandrum, on the 9th October, by the Rev. Mr Mault, Lieutenat Archibald M'Nair, 15th Regiment, to Mary Eliza, eldest Daughter of Captain Gray, H. M. 30th Foot.

At Masulipatam, on Sunday the 12th Instant by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, Miss E. M. Cooper, Daughter of Major Leonard Cooper, Commanding 1st Madras European Regiment at that Station, to Lieut. Naylor Barrard, Adjutant of the same Regiment.

On Tuesday, the 14th Instant, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roy, D. D. Mr, Robert Cortchius Hart, to Miss Charlotte Forbes.

DEATHS.

At Kaladghee, on the evening of the 5th Instant, Captain W. Babington, of the 6th Regt. L. C. eldest Son of Dr. W. Babington, of Aldermanbury, London.

By the bite of a Snake, at the Village of Noomble near Poonamallee, at the Residence of his Parents on Saturday morning, the 18th Instant, Master Nazar, the Son of Stephen Nazar, Esq. aged 8 years and 8 months.

At Madras, on Monday, the 29th of September, Harriet, Wife of James Dalmahoy, Esq. and Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Eaurie, Minister of London, Ayrshire.

At Madras, on the 17th instant, Barbara, wife of Alexander Johnston, Esq. of the Medical Service of this Establishment, and daughter of the late Colonel Macleod of Achagoyle, Argyleshire.

At Cuddalore, on the 13th Instant, William Henry Cornelsz, eldest Son of William Train, Esq. aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 10th October, Mr. Hosannah Carrapiett, aged 65 years.

FOR ST. GEORGE, 7TH OCTOBER, 1828.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel H. G. A. Taylor of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry to the Commaud of Bellary vice Stewart resigned.

The following Appointment by the Right Honourable the Governor is published in General Orders.

Major M. J. Harris of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Town Major of Fort St. George vice Taylor.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) R. CLIVE,
Chief Secretary.

Mons. Belanger, Naturalist and Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden at Pondicherry; embarked from that Port, on Saturday last, on board of the French Ship *La Dunaé*. He is proceeding to France for the recovery of his health, which was impaired by the fatigues he endured in the course of his numerous and lengthened travels on professional researches. M. Belanger carries with him, various curiosities, and an extensive collection of rarities connected with Natural History; he formed a Botanical Garden at Pondicherry, where he amassed nearly two thousand species of different vegetables and plants from the various countries he had explored.

In quitting India, M. Belanger has requested us, publicly to express his sense of gratitude, for the kind, and favorable reception he has met with from the Governments of the three Presidencies, who have afforded to him, every possible facility during his travels, to which kindness he owes the successhe has obtained; and to state, that he will ever hold, the attention he has received from his friends in his memory with regard and esteem.

M. Belanger, on his voyage to France, touches at the Mauritius and Bourbon, were he purposes to make an addition to his present large collectionwhich he hopes may prove interesting and useful to Science in general.

Govt. Gaz Oct. 23, 1828.

It is with feelings of the most unfeigned regret, that we have to record the death of SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS, Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay,—We heard that an express had been received announcing this melancholy event, in the early part of the week, but the report having been received from a doubtful quarter, added to our having received Bombay Papers the same day, in which, not even symptoms of indisposition were noticed, we had hoped the report was without foundation. and therefore declined noticing it in our last. Our hopes we regret to say have not been realized; for a Cotemporary having given it publicity, we presume he would not so far commit himself, was his authority not to be depended upon.—If any period of time for the occurrences of such an event, could add to the calamity we so deeply, deplore, it was the pecise moment, in which it happened.—With the los of the Chief Judge so recent, and fresh upon the minds of the Inhabitants,—their grief and lamentations not subsided for the loss of the most intelligent, upright and independent Judge that ever adorned a British Court; to be visited with the additional calamity of his colleague and companion, his prototype and representative, being called from the field of his labours and numbered among the dead. -was a calamity, words are not equal to the task of representing.—He had represented his Royal Master long enough to prove, that he had maintained his honour unsullied, distributed justice with an even hand, and, that he was not to be moved from, or deterred, the fit, the just and impartial administration of the laws and the faithful discharge of his duty—long enough to prove, that his loss is a public calamity, and cannot be too much deplored or regretted. With his surviving colleague we sympathize most sincerely—We can enter into, and form some estimation of his grief, but not the magnitude of his loss;—to himself only, it can be known and felt, in the weight and responsibility which now rest upon his shoulders, and the care and anxiety which may oppress his mind.—We have no particulars relative to the death of Sir Charles, more than this, it is stated on authority not to be disputed, that apolexy, was the immediate cause.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Oct. 2, 1828.	SELL
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
0 6	Disct. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	0 14
0 2	Prem New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2
Bombay	30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
Madras	ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a 092

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 14th.—The English ship Cornwall, Captain T. W Aldham from London 10th June.—The English brig Minerva, Captain J. Watson. fromGreenock, 13th May.

Oct. 15th—The English ship John Hayes, Captain C. Worthington, from Liverpool 6th June.—The English ship Herculean, Captain J. McKeen, from Liverpool 16th May.—The English brig Anthony, Captain M. Headly, from Hamburgh 17th May.—The English ship Flora, Captain J. Sheriff, from Falmouth 2nd June, and Penang 24th sept.—The Arab ship Hydroos. Nacodah, from Judda—Aug, and Aleppe—Sept.— The English ship John Taylor. Captain G. Atkinson, from Liverpool 15th June.—The English ship Hydery Captain E. D. O'Eales, from Persian Gulph, (date not mentioned) and Bombay 27th September. The English ship Coothane, Captain J. Durward, from Mauritius and Covelong, (date not mentioned.—The English ship Palambam, Captain D. Nash, from Bombay 15th September.

Passengers per Lonach—Mrs. Arnold, Mrs, Rice, Mrs. Bailey; Edward Arnold, Esq. H. M. 11th Light Dragoons: Lieut. C J. C. Collins, 20th N. I.; Ensign H. Rice 44th N. I.; Mr Assistant Surgeon G. Beetson; Messrs. Bush, Airey, Kay, Watson, Bridge. Burnett Grant, Read. Thompson and Morris, Cadets; Messrs. John and James Eede, D. and G. Read, and W. R. W. Wallis, and Mr. Stephenson. Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15th—The English ship JohnAdam, Captain P. Butler, for Persian Gulph.—16th The English ship Euphrates, Captain W. Buckham for London.—The English ship Rapid Capt. C. Huntly, for London. The Dutch ship Crace Captain D. Allens, for Batavia

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 11th October, at the Residence of James Richard Barwell, Esq in Middleton Street Chowringhee, the Lady of Lieut. Claud Douglas, 2d in Command of the Rungpore Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 15th October, the Lady of John Henry Swinhoe, Esq. of Twin Daughters.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 6th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev, William Eales, Mr. Robert Blackwell, to Miss Angelica Magdaline Mullins.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 8th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. William Eales, Mr. Edmund Wilkinson, to Mrs. Eliza Usher.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, (October,) at the Residence of G. Saunders. Esq. Commercial Resident at Calpee, Lieut. Colonel G. Arnold, Commanding the 2d Light Cavalry.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 14th October, Theodore Henry, only son of Theodore Dickens, Esq. aged 8 months.

At Nagpore, on Saturday morning the 6th September, aged 28 years and 3 months, Mr W. A. Ewart, Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Resident's Staff

THE FOLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Qaarters, Simla, 22d September, 1828.

No. 273 GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Foot.

Captain John Peach, from the Half-pay, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hughes who exchanges receiving the difference, 17th September, 1828.

28th Foot.

Serjeant Joseph Goodfellow, 14th Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Gould deceased, 1st September, 1828.

The undermentioned Lieutenant actually serving upon Full-pay, in a Regiment of the line, whose Commission is dated in or previous to the year 1811, has accepted Promotion upon Half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December, 1826.

To be Captain of Infantry.

Lieutenant John Peach, from the 47th Foot, 17th September, 1828.

On the march of the 38th Regiment from Cawnpore, the Men of that Corps selected by the Committe to proceed to the Convalescent Depot in the Hills, will be attached to the 11th Light Dragoons, until the season arrives for their proceeding thence.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon G. R. Dartnell, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, to be Surgeon of the Depot at Chinsurah. Dr. Dartnell will take charge of the Depot immediately on his arrival at Calcutta.

Pay Master Wright, whose appoitment in the 13th Light Infantry was cancelled in General Orders of the 2d August last, No. 254, is permitted to continue with that Corps until the 1st of November next, with the view of settling all accounts connected with the Regiment up to that period, when he will proceed to rejoin the 59th, with as little delay as possible.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excelleney Lieutenant General Sir G. Walker, to Captain Lane, 1st or Royal Regiment, and to Lieutenant McCleverty, of the 48th Foot, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate respectively, and to be absent on that account each for Two Years, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

The following Division Orders are, severally, confirmed:

By Major General Pine, dated 28th ultimo, granting Leave of Absence to Captains Temple and Mansell, 14th Foot, the former for One Month, from the 1st September, to remain at Chinsurah on Medical Certificate, and the latter for Two Months, from the 20th August, with permission to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

By Major General Pine, dated 30th ultimo, cancelling the Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Gillespie, 4th Dragoons, for Six Months, to enable him to join his Corps at Bombay, and directing him to continue at the Presidency until further Orders.

By Brigadier Carpenter, dated 6th September, directing——Lowther, 44th Foot, to be sent to Dinapore by Water, for the purpose of being arraigned before a General Court Martial, together with certain other Officers, as Evidences for the Prosecution and Defence.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

16th Lancers—Captain Menteath, Five Months, from the date of his quitting the Corps, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, and thence to England for Two Years, from date of embarkation, on most urgent private affairs.

3rd Buff's.—Captain Barlow, Two Months from date of embarkation, with permission to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

47th Foot—Lieutenant Bristow, for One Month, from the 31st August, on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot—Captain Carmichael, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir Jasper Nicolls, Three Months, from the 15th ultimo, with permission to visit the Presidency.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

We republish from the *Bombay Gazette* an article which on more than one account merits the attention of the reader. We would fain hope that the excited feelings of the writer of it must have betrayed him into an erroneous estimate of the character of the government of whose conduct he speaks in language at once so bold and so severe. It is a government composed of our countrymen and existing under the British flag and for the honour of the country we must still believe that it cannot make the mere connections, station or influence of a man, the *sole* standards by which it estimates his claim to *justice*. The conduct of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* was, our readers will remember, reproved in a public order in terms of unmerited severity even had the premises on which the harsh language applied to him were founded, been strictly accurate; because in the indiscriminate censure applied to him, no distinction appeared to be drawn between the publication of information alleged to be erroneous *but believed to be true*—and the deliberate circulation of what was *known to be false*. That the statements of the Editor were believed to be *true*, could not be disproved, that they *actually are true* has since been demonstrated in a Court of justice—still we are told that no reparation or atonement has been made, or is to be made to the individual whose feelings have thus been wantonly outraged nor to that justice which has in his case been so cruelly violated by the infliction upon him of a severe public reprobation for an offence he never committed. We must yet believe we say, that the justice of the Bombay government "though slow to come will come at last;" and were the case ours, we should most assuredly call for it in an official shape, and failing of success by that mode, appeal to higher authority or carry the case into a court of justice, where his Majesty's Judges would afford a British subject redress for such an attack upon his character as that of which the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has to complain.

When we announced the melancholy intelligence of the decease of that distinguished and amiable Judge Sir Edward West, we expressed a hope that some one qualified for the task would endeavour to pay an adequate tribute to his memory. We are glad to learn therefore, that some gentleman at Bombay possessing the information and the talent requisite for the task, is about to publish a biographical memoir of the late Judge which we have reason to believe will be executed in such a manner as to elicit the approbation of every one who honors his memory, as every friend of constitutional rights and impartial justice ought to do. There have been too many Judges in this and other countries who have sanctioned the violation of public rights by a strained interpretat on of law; but Sir Edward West ever appeared to act on the principle that,

He who permits oppression, shares the crime.

He stood forth on every occasion as the firm and able Defender of the rights of the powerless Many against the oppressions of the powerful Few. He brought with him to this country a truly British appreciation of the duties of the judicial station and the objects for which King's Courts were established in the Company's Dominions, and he never suffered himself to be won by any appeals of interest or convenience into a deviation from the strait and honorable path, which this estimate of both had led him to mark out for himself. We repeat a declaration which in some quarters appears to have excited great wrath, that no Judge who ever sat on the Indian Bench conferred more honor on the judicial station by his splendid talents and inflexible integrity, than Sir Edward West.

For all who think with us on the great questions which affect the immediate interest and the future advancement moral and political of this country, the biography of the late Judge must possess a powerful tho' mournful interest; and we hope therefore, that our Bombay friends will not omit to send round a number of copies of the work spoken of as soon as it is published. We shall of course extract from it whenever it may reach us, but we would suggest also, that a large edition be printed off and widely circulated among the numerous readers in India who admire the principles and venerate the memory of Sir Edward West.

FREE TRADE
AND
COLONISATION
OF INDIA.

"We have said that, generally, there is no room for colonisation in India—at least for European colonisation. There are some exceptions to this rule; India, taking it as a whole, is not a densely but a thinly peopled country; one hundred and twelve inhabitants to the square mile is not such a population as a territory of such general fertility ought and might maintain. The fact is, that many parts of India are overpeopled, others very thinly peopled, and some, indeed, almost destitute of inhabitants. Some fertile tracts in the alluvial plain of the Ganges contain four hundred, five hundred, and even six hundred inhabitants to the square mile, while the table lands are thinly peopled, and the mountains often destitute of inhabitants. Many of the rich valleys of

the great snowy range for example, would, for room, temperature, and salubrity, admit of the settlement of European colonies. As the climate is remarkable for its salubrity, European colonisation is here gradually admissible; we say gradually, because, from distance and expense, there is, obviously, no other means of introducing it. Even in some of the warmer parts of India, colonisation is probably not altogether impracticable. The first settlers in such situations would naturally consist of capitalists, and the better order of mechanics; who, from their habits, would suffer little inconvenience from the climates. Their posterity, even if they descended to the rank of day labourers, would be acclimated, and like the Spaniards of the pure blood in the torrid plains of America, suffer no inconvenience from heat, but in this respect be on a perfect equality with the aboriginal inhabitants*.

The only thing like colonisation which we see passing before our eyes in the East is that of the Chinese, in the thinly peopled countries in the neighbourhood of their own. There are about one hundred thousand of them in the Dutch, Spanish, and British possessions; and perhaps little fewer than a million in Siam and other adjacent countries. This, however, is a very unfavourable experiment; for, by the laws of China, the men cannot be accompanied by their families. Had not the emigration of women been forbidden, we should by this time probably have seen the half-desert countries in question peopled from the swarming inhabitants of that empire. Unfavourable as are the circumstances under which this Chinese emigration takes place, it is instructive to remark, that to it we owe more than half the prosperity of all the countries in which it has taken place—such is the efficacy of a little infusion of civilisation in semi-barbarous communities. In the countries in question, the Chinese colonists generally carry on their whole foreign trade. They mine and smelt their metals, and they manufacture their whole sugar. In short, the most prominent branches of their industry would have no existence but for these useful auxiliaries.

With the fullest and freest liberty to settle, the European colonists in India will still constitute a prodigious minority. To imagine their revolt, therefore, is nothing less than ridiculous. It is, really, more absurd than we have time or patience to represent it. Their security for centuries—as long as they continue a distinct race—as long as their faces remain white, and they speak the English language—must depend upon the mother country. Instead of endangering our dominion, therefore, they will become its natural and, through their knowledge and influence, its best and firmest supports. The very charge of danger alleged against their free settlement may, with infinite truth and justice, be urged against the system of restricting it. The Hindus, instead of being a people difficult of management, are, in reality of all the conquered people that ever existed, the most easy. Had they been otherwise, the barbarians of Persia and Tartary could not have held them in subjection for seven centuries, nor could the commercial and exclusive Government of the East India Company have lasted for a single day. The administration of the East India Company is, in itself, a proof with how little Government—with how imperfect a Government, the Hindus may be kept in subjection. The administration of India, as it is now constituted, disclaims all support derived from the influence or public opinion of Englishmen. It creates in its own hands enormous and pernicious monopolies: it refuses to grant, or is incapable of bestowing, an adequate administration of justice; it denies to the people all share in their own Government; it places all power in the hands of a small party, or faction, of its own countrymen; it rules the country by an army of about 280,000 men, chiefly levied from a disfranchised and insulted population; and, finally, the spirit and tendency of its constitution is, to leave to the precarious guardianship of about thirty thousand Europeans, the sovereignty or dominion over an empire of one hundred millions of people. This is a real trial of the docility of the Hindus; such a trial of men's temper and forbearance as was never made before, in any age or climate: a scheme, the object of which must appear, to any rational and impartial observer, as little better than an experiment to ascertain the extent of the danger and jeopardy to which a people, in the wantonness of selfishness and error, may hazard a vast and costly acquisition.

Among the dangers which have been conjured up to alarm us for the stability of our Indian dominion, is the increase of the mixed race. A very few words will suffice for the refutation of this allegation. The greater number of the half-castes, or, as they have been recently called, Eurasians, are to be found in the Bengal provinces. Now the number of grown males of this description here is just 215 and even among these there are included several of the most respectable of the class called Portuguese native christians. The genuine half castes throughout India, men, women, and children, we are convinced will be overrated at one thousand. This is the formidable body that is to wrest the dominion of eighty-three millions of people from us.

* Our own West India islands, notwithstanding their heat, the general insalubrity of their climate and the discouragement to colonisation offered by slave labour, contain between sixty and seventy thousand colonists of the European race, the greater number of whom are Creoles.

So much for the genuine half-castes, or immediate descendants of an European parent with a native one. In Calcutta the whole descendants of Europeans of every nation, including the nearest and remotest degrees, do not exceed five thousand persons. For all British India, they would certainly be overrated at three times this number; the natives converted to Christianity are numerous in the southern parts of the peninsula, but are docile even beyond the Hindus themselves.

The restrictions of the East India Company have given rise, in a great measure, to the class of Eurasians. Among the British in India there is a most extraordinary inequality among the sexes. The women are certainly not in the proportion of one to twenty of the opposite sex, and hence the men form connexions with the women of the country. Yet the number of the half-castes, small as it is, is either stationary or decreasing: the females generally intermarry with Europeans, and the offspring of this connexion is no longer reckoned in the class. The men, especially those of the lower orders, intermarry or form connexion with native women, and the offspring is frequently lost in the native christian population. The number of half-castes has also decreased of late years, owing to the more frequent resort of European females to India than heretofore. There is a natural repugnance in the races of different colours to intermix: or at least there is a decided repugnance on the fairer side. This is a principle, whatever may be the consequences which, in all likelihood, must always preserve the different races inhabiting India in a great measure distinct. The prejudice of caste, with difference of language and lineage, will tend to a similar effect.

It is singular, indeed, to remark how completely these distinctions are kept up. The Parsees, or worshippers of fire, fair and handsome amidst the squat and sooty population of Bombay and Surat, are as unmixed as the day they came from Persia: the Patans and Mogul Mahomedans are unmixed; the higher ranks of Hindus are unmixed; the different nations of Hindus never intermarry, and are perfectly distinct: it is only among the very lowest classes that there is much intermixture: all this, no doubt, throws a difficulty in the way of establishing a good administration; it will prove a complete obstacle, for ages, to the establishment of any thing like a National Government; but in proportion as it does so, it is a security for the domination of the most intelligent, civilised, and therefore powerfull class.

However little danger, present or future, we have to apprehend from the Eurasians, it is our duty to treat them with fairness and justice. At present they are rigidly excluded from all offices *of trust*, civil or military. From civil offices, indeed, their exclusion is complete, and their highest promotion in the military service is the dignity of a serjeant or drummajor. This exclusion from trust in the country of their birth is unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic. They cannot, indeed, overthrow our dominion, however we may maltreat them, but the presence of a mass of discontented persons as they must necessesarily be, cannot but contribute more or less to its insecurity.

The natives converted to christianity are still more harshly treated than the immediate descendants of Europeans. Under a Christian Government they are seldom or ever employed in any part of India, and under the Madras Government are expressly excluded "by law" from such humble employments as other natives are eligible to hold!

From the confidence with which the arguments against European settlement in India have been urged, one might be almost tempted to believe that experience was all on the side of the advocates of restriction; yet it will be found that this pretended experience is nothing better than an idle and interested hypothesis, the real experience being all on the other side; a few examples may be adduced. The free settlement of Europeans has been acted upon in the Philippine Islands for about four centuries, among a far less hospitable race than the Hindus. It is not enough to say, in this case, that the practice has been safe only; the Spanish dominion could neither have been established or maintained without it; the European settlers not only preserve the country from insurrection, but protect it from foreign aggression. It is their union and amalgamation with the natives of the country which has preserved the dominion of the Philippines to Spain, even in her present state of colonial weakness.

In the largest portion of the great island of Java, European settlement has been tolerated for about two centuries, and Dutch colonists hold great and extensive landed possessions. This is just the part of the island where there has never been any insurrection. On the other hand, insurrections and formidable rebellions have been frequent in those portions of the country where European colonisation has been forbidden by law; nay, more, it is matter of notoriety, that the arbitrary expulsion of European settlers holding leases of land from which the native proprietors were deriving signal advantage in that interdicted portion, was one great cause of the present ruinous war in the island.

The same principle has been acted on in Ceylon, with its Hindu, its Mahomedan, and its Cingalese population. When we received over the Government from the Dutch, eight out of the twelve members of the council of Government were colonial landholders, men bred and born in the country. No sooner did the administration fall into the hands of the East India Company, than the danger of colonisation was again conjured up, and the usual prohibition duly enacted. His Majesty's Government, in humble imitation, continued it for a short period, but, seemingly ashamed of such a piece of folly, took off this prohibition in 1810, and still more completely in 1812, as will be seen by the public proclamations in the Appendix. Some years after this, a formidable insurrection took place in the Candian provinces, where there were no European colonists; if there had, most probably there would have been no insurrection or at all events, that insurrection would not have come; upon the Government as it did, surprised and unprepared.

The fourth assertion of the abettors of restriction is—that if we civilise the Hindus, they will become enlightened, expel us the country, and establish a Native Government. This apprehension is rather Turkish, but we must reply to it. If the Hindus are to be arrested in their progress to civilisation, and kept for ever in their present state of superstition, feebleness, and debasement, the existing form of Government will no doubt answer the purpose well enough. But it is our duty to improve the Hindus, let the consequences be what they may. We are of opinion that these consequences will be auspicious, and tend to increase the mass of human happiness, as well as to strengthen and confirm our dominion. It never occurred to us to improve the condition of the Hindus until 1813, although we had then exercised dominion over them for more than half a century. What we then did was but small, and did not originate with the rulers of the country, but with private individuals. Out of a revenue of sixteen millions sterling, the East India Company set aside ten thousand pounds a year, as the statute, facetiously we suppose, expresses it, "for the revival and improvement of literature, and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences." Our Indian subjects at the time were reckoned fifty millions in number. The sum allotted, then, by the bounty of the State for the encouragement of literature, ancient and modern, the encouragement of men of learning, and the promotion of science, out of a revenue of sixteen millions, was at the moderate rate of the tithe of a farthing per head!!

It was not until eight years thereafter, however, that a single step was taken to appropriate even this paltry sum to its destination; the Local Government appears to have been shamed into doing something about the year 1821, in consequence of the extraordinary progress made by the christian missionaries, and other pious and benevolent individuals. A few years earlier the Government not only did not encourage useful education, but even made efforts to put it down. The Serampore missionaries, whose labous have been since acknowledged to have proved so useful and so safe were obliged, in order to escape banishment, to fly for protection to a foreign settlement, where they still continue to flourish. The British Government even went the length of demanding the surrender of their persons, but the Foreign Governor had the sense, humanity, and firmness to decline compliance.

The Indian Government, while it seemed to have proscribed European education, had from an early period given a certain encouragement to Asiatic literature. There has for example, been long a Mahomedan and a Hindu college at Calcutta, in which the Arabic and Sanscrit languages are taught, together with what is most absurdly termed philosophy. The laws of the Mahomedans, the most intolerant bigots of all Asia, are administered in our courts of justice. Persian, the language of the bigots in question, understood neither by the people nor by their rulers—equally foreign to both parties—is preferred to the English, as the language of the courts of law, of the public accounts, and of diplomacy. The Mahomedans, like all other conquerors of ancient or modern times, imposed their own laws and their own language on the conquered people. To establish our power we pursue the very opposite course. One might almost suppose that the real intention of such patronage to dead and foreign barbarous dialects, to the exclusion of our own language, was to keep all parties not only in utter ignorance of each other, but in ignorance of every thing which an uncivilised might learn from a civilised people—of all that might tend to improve the character or happiness of our subjects. By such a course of conduct we make a mystery of Government—we convert it into a craft. Shall we not in this particular appear, to impartial observers, as behaving more like the wily priesthood of some ugly superstition, which wraps its dogmas in a recondite language, the better to secure its power and pretensions, than the enlightened conquerors of a great country? Let us bring the matter a little nearer to our doors, that the folly and absurdity of our proceedings may appear in their just colours. Suppose the Russians were to have wrested Greece from the Turks, and annexed it to their own dominions, would they not be considered absolute children if they adopted the barbarous dialect of the Turks in their courts of law, their fiscal administration, and their diplomacy, to the exclusion of the Russian or the modern Greek language? This is exactly the policy we have pursued. The cases are precisely parallel.

No assertion is more frequent with the advocates of restriction, than that the Hindus are a people unchangeable in their manners and opinions and having a strong repugnance to all that is foreign—to every thing like change, necessarily including every thing like improvement. The late Sir Thomas Munro expressed this opinion in the most unqualified manner in his evidence at the bar of the House of Commons in 1813. Nothing can be more natural than that such an opinion should be entertained by a few solitary Europeans, living amongst millions of Hindus, or of any other people whatever. All advance in civilisation is slow and almost imperceptible, and no wonder that an isolated observer, however great his natural acuteness, seeing the Hindus subjected to no material cause of change, should be ready to pronounce their manners and character immutable. Sir Thomas Munro's observation applied to twelve millions of Indians, among whom there were exclusive of civil and military servants, certainly not a hundred free settlers. As long as we take the utmost pains to exclude all causes of change and improvement, no doubt there will be neither change nor improvement. Admit these causes, and the Hindus will be found as improvable as other races. The changes and even improvements which the Mahomedans effected are alone sufficient proof that the Hindus are neither unalterable nor unimprovable. Every where they improved the government, the laws, the arts, and even the literature of the country. We are compelled at length, however reluctantly, to abandon our extravagant and fanciful notions of ancient Hindu civilisation, and to come to the rational conclusion, that the Hindus were always inferior to their conquerors: these conquerors effected all in improving them, that was within the scope of their ability; but still, as they were not a very powerful or a very civilised people themselves, they are far indeed from having effected what it is in our power to accomplish.

The great majority of British sojourners in India are in the Bengal provinces, and a vast majority of these within the comparatively narrow limits of the town of Calcutta: the whole number of such sojourners does not exceed three thousand persons, of which we compute that about two-thirds are inhabitants of Calcutta; the remaining third, dispersed and powerless, is scattered over the nearly 600,000 square miles beyond its limits. It is, therefore in the European towns alone, and especially in Calcutta, that there exists any thing like an efficient cause for change and improvement; and, considering the smallness of the means, change and improvement have, since the era of the free trade, the short compass of thirteen years, have been great and remarkable.

A few striking examples may be given. The native inhabitants of Calcutta having been last year admitted to sit as petty jurymen in criminal cases, an official list of qualified persons was duly published: the qualification in respect to education, or such a knowledge, of the English language as should enable the party to follow the judge in his charge; and in point of property, an estate of the value of 500*l.* sterling, or payment of a house-rent of 5*l.* per annum. Persons possessing an estate of the value of 20,000*l.* were exempted from serving on common juries. The lists, admitted to be imperfect, showed eighty-four qualified Indians, of whom no less than fifty-seven were men possessing an estate of 20,000*l.* or upwards.

From this statement several most interesting and important deductions may be drawn. Not many years ago even a miserable smattering of the English language was confined to a few profligate persons, whose interests brought them into immediate connexion with Europeans for no good purposes. We have here persons representing property worth, at the lowest possible estimate, 1,140,000*l.*, possessing not only a knowledge of the English language, but sufficient European education to enable them to comprehend the charge of a British judge to a jury. Of the whole number of persons competent to serve on juries, more than sixty-seven in a hundred are of this wealthy class, showing pretty clearly that it is the higher, and not the lower, or even middling orders that are most disposed to receive European education. In the list of native jurors there is not to be found a single Mahomedan name, either of Hindustan, Persia, or Arabia; the whole is composed of the alleged *unchangeable* Hindus. Further, the great majority of these wealthy persons are brahmins, and all of them men of high caste. The different reception which the jury bill received at the commercial settlement of Calcutta, where there is much intercourse with Europeans, and at the uncommercial settlement of Madras, where there is very little, ought not to be passed over. The natives of Madras held meetings, and declared that it was repugnant to their habits, institutions, religious prejudices, and inclinations, to sit on juries. One might almost suppose, that the advocates of restriction in Europe had been reading them a lesson. The natives of Calcutta received the boon with satisfaction, and set about preparing petitions to Parliament, praying to be admitted to the privilege of sitting on grand as well as petty juries!

The number of schools instituted at Calcutta and its vicinity, for the instruction of natives in English education, during the last few years is extraordinary. In the town there are twenty

private, religious or benevolent institutions engaged, directly or indirectly, in the promotion of European education. In some of these, natives of the highest rank and greatest wealth have associated themselves with Europeans. Five years ago there were, in Calcutta or its neighbourhood forty-three private schools, for the instruction of the Indians in English. As to disinclination to European learning, this is wholly out of the question. On the contrary, both the interests and the practical good sense of the natives lead them to give it a decided preference, notwithstanding some foolish attempts made to restrain them, by diverting their principal attention to the barren field of their own language, literature, and philosophy! Even the Hindu religion seems to be giving way before the light of reason; and it is well it should, for, independent of its spiritual consequences, the influence which this degrading superstition exercises over civil society is pernicious and demoralising, far beyond that of any other known form of worship.

English laws and institutions, at least such as are suitable and rational, are equally popular with the Hindus, notwithstanding the pains taken at one period to convince the English public to the contrary, and to make them believe that they were unalterably attached to their own. What but this attachment has peopled the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay? What but this partiality makes a real property in Calcutta worth twenty years' purchase, when in the provinces it is not worth five! What but this makes a Hindu contented with an interest of five or six per cent for his money in Calcutta, when he might receive in the provinces twenty or twenty-four? The Indians, in short, are thoroughly imbued with a just sense of the advantages of being considered British subjects, and of living under the protection of English law. When the natives, living within the pale of the English law, contrast their own prosperity, and security with the poverty, disorder, and anarchy of the provinces, how should they feel otherwise? What the state of law and police must be in these provinces we shall briefly point out. Justice is there administered by one hundred and fifty unprofessional Europeans,—in this number being included judges as well as magistrates, assistants as well as chiefs, judges of appellate as well as of primary jurisdictions. Limiting the jurisdiction of these persons to 500,000 square miles, and to 75,000,000 of inhabitants, it follows that each of the above unprofessional Europeans must administer justice and maintain police over an area of 3,266 square miles, and over half a million of people ignorant of the locality of five square miles of the area in question, not acquainted with fifty persons out of the 500,000, and having at best a sorry acquaintance with the language, manners, or usuages of any one man amongst so vast a multitude.*

Some eminent persons have expressed an opinion that the Hindus stood in no need of improvement, or at all events that they were not likely to be bettered by any intercourse with us. This wanton hypothesis is fortunately nearly obsolete. The assertion and its contradiction will be found in the Appendix. If it be right, that a mischievous and degrading, and often blood thirsty superstition should be supplanted by rational religion—that knowledge should supersede ignorance—that feebleness and sloth should give way to energy and industry—that poverty should be exchanged for wealth—then the Hindus stand in need of improvement, and it is our duty not to refuse it to them but to show them up the examples.

We repeat, that the only suitable and efficient means of improving our conquered subjects—the only means by which one people ever conferred lasting and solid improvement upon another—is a free and unshackled intercourse between the two parties. Will the stability of our dominion be impaired by the improvement of the Hindus? Poor and ignorant nations are always most liable to delusion, and most subject to insurrection; wealthy and intelligent ones the least so. In proportion, therefore, as the Hindus become instructed, and are rescued from their present poverty, they will only be the more easy of management. This easy management of course supposes the introduction of laws and institutions suitable to, and keeping pace with, their advancement in civilisation. They cannot always be governed as mere helots; nor would a nation of helots be worth governing: they must be gradually, and as they improve, admitted to a share in their own administration. If this principle be prudently and liberally acted upon, we may maintain our Indian dominion for many centuries. Sooner or later, be our administration good or bad, and soonest unquestionably in the latter case, we must lose it; for a relation which separates the governors from the governed by a navigation of 15,000 miles (the latter being to the former in the numerical proportion of five to one), cannot be a very natural or a very useful connexion to either party. In the meanwhile, such of the Hindus as have partaken of European education are not ambitious—they are a frugal and rather a mercenary people, with very little disposition to engage in politics. The newspaper of widest circulation in Calcutta, for example, has 728 subscribers, of whom eight only are natives: perhaps it would be overrating the whole native readers of English newspapers in Calcutta to reckon them at fifty; and among the 100,000,000 of people beyond its limits, there certainly are not one half this number. The circulation of newspapers in the Indian languages is also extremely limited.*

If the account which we have above given, of the predilection of the Hindus and other Indians for our language, literature, useful institutions, and knowledge, be just, and we have full reliance upon its being so, every Indian who acquires an English education becomes, of necessity a convert to what may be called our political opinions, and consequently an additional support to our dominion. Should the natives abandon their own superstitions (the matter is already in progress), and adopt our religious opinions, this will be an additional tie. Their conversion, whether civil or religious, must necessarily be gradual, and will be the safer and more efficient for being so, but every convert of either discription will be an additional stay to the support of our dominion. Every conquest of this discription, which we make in the province of ignorance and dissatisfaction, will be a fresh accession to our own strength. The result, hitherto at least, has been just exactly what we are describing it. Those among the natives who understand our language and manners, and whom experience has taught to appreciate our institutions, are invariably found to be the most faithful of our subjects; indeed, perhaps the only portion of our Indian subjects at all attached to our rule. This was felt and acknowledged during the recent contest with the Burmans, and the insurrection of the Jats. The Government, indeed, was so confident of the fidelity of the great population of Calcutta, where those advantages are chiefly felt and appreciated, that it did not scruple to send away the principal military force to the seat of war abandoning the capital to the protection of a few companies of European infantry, and the goodwill of the inhabitants.† To conclude, a separation between us and the Hindus cannot reasonably be looked for until the great majority of the latter think, speak, and act—in a word are as wise as their masters; an event which, with modesty and caution be it spoken, cannot be expected to take place under many centuries.

* "You may rely on it, and I hope the truth may not be learned in a more unpleasant manner, that the present system cannot go on."—SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST *His Majesty's Chief Justice of Bengal, in his Letter to the Earl of Liverpool; see Appendix for further extracts.*

* The number of newspapers, English and native, published throughout India, is twenty-three besides about ten advertisers. The English newspapers of Calcutta are eight in number; the native six. An English newspaper in Calcutta, with half the letter-press of an English one, is rather more than double its price. There are no stamps, but the postage to the distant stations often much exceeds the first cost of the paper.

† "And it may be relied on, that the natives in general, but more particularly the Hindus of all ranks, are proud of the distinction (British subjects) under the protection of the laws of England), and zealous for its full extension to them."—CHIEF JUSTICE EAST'S *Letter to the Earl of Liverpool.*

English Extracts,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 2.

EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

(Concluded.)

Lord PALMERSTON: Sir, I feel that I owe it as a duty to myself and to the House to explain such parts of the transactions adverted to in the speeches of my right Hon. Friends (Mr. Peel and Mr. Huskisson), as far as I was connected with them, and as far as they have reflection to the grounds that led to my retirement from office [hear, hear!]. With respect to the Borough of East Retford—a subject into which my right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) has gone a considerable length, my Right Honorable Friend will confirm me in the statement that I very early acquainted him of the preference that I entertained for transferring forfeited franchises to large manufacturing towns rather than to the hundred. However, I considered that as in the case recently brought before Parliament, there were the franchises of two Boroughs, Penryn and East Retford, to be disposed of, I considered it a reasonable proposal, that one of them, Penryn, should be transferred to a large manufacturing town, Birmingham, for instance, and that the other might be thrown into the Hundred. This was in the case of two Boroughs being to be disfranchised; but I never concealed from my Right Honorable Friend, that in the event of there being only one Borough, I should prefer the transfer of that one to a manufacturing town; otherwise the House of Commons would be acting on a rule which my Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) himself deprecated; namely, that there should be settled precedent for transfering a forfeited franchise either to a manufacturing or agricultural district. This rule, it appeared to me, would be acted upon if after having extended the forfeited franchise to the adjacent hundreds in the recent cases of Shoreham, Cricklade, and Aylesbury, an additional instance should be afforded of disposing of a new disfranchised borough in a similar way [hear, hear, hear, !] It certainly was the impression on the minds of those who were present in the Cabinet on the previous morning that there was an understanding that it was an open question, on which eventually every one was at liberty to vote according to his opinion. It is true that the implied liberty was perhaps more especially applicable to some subsequent stage of the Bill. But after what passed on the night of the debate, my Right Honourable Friend had no alternative but to vote as he did. He had no option; he told me at the time that he had none; and I entirely agreed with him in the view which he took of the subject. Sir, I have stated this in order to relieve my Right Honourable Friend from the imputation which may be thrown upon him, that the course which he took on the question was adopted by him in order to embarrass his Majesty's Government; or that it was an unfair abandonment of my Right Honourable Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Should such an imputation be cast upon my Right Honourable Friend, come from what quarter it may, it is wholly unfounded. My Right Honourable Friend had no choice. For myself, I was prepared to vote as my Right Honourable Friend voted. Even if circumstances had permitted the delay of that vote until a subsequent stage of the measure, the same consequences would have taken place, only that in that case there would have been an opportunity for intermediate explanation. But Sir, the great objection which has been urged to my Right Honourable Friend's conduct has been placed, not on the vote which he gave on the East Retford Bill, but on the letter which he wrote to the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, which letter, it is alleged, contained a formal resignation of his office; and it has been contended, that having once written such a letter to the Noble Duke, his Grace had no option but to submit the letter to his Majesty. Sir, in the first place, my Right Honourable Friend has stated that the letter in question was written at a very late hour, when he labouring under circumstances of great physical fatigue and exhaustion, as well as of strong mental excitement. My Right Honourable Friend has stated, that if he had postponed writing the letter until the next morning, he should probably have been able to express himself with more coolness and distinctness, and in a manner that would have rendered his meaning less liable to be misunderstood. My Right Honorable Friend has also said that he does not complain of the sense in which the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government understood his letter when his Grace first received it. But this Sir, I must declare, that let that letter have been susceptible of what meaning it might, I think that, taking into consideration all the circumstances under which that letter was sent and received, there was an extraordinary degree of precipitation on the part of his Grace in acting upon that letter, and determining to submit it to his Majesty, without having taken a single step, directly or indirectly, to ascertain the spirit in which the letter was conceived [hear, hear, hear !]. It may be said that when the Head of a Government receives from a Member of that Government a letter which he understands as containing a resignation of his official station, it is his duty to communicate such letter without delay to his Royal Master. But, Sir, I deny that this letter was of that character. I maintain that it was a letter perfectly capable of a satisfactory explanation. In fact, my Right Hon. Friend did on Tuesday twice offer an explanation to the Noble Duke—once by my Noble Friend at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and again by myself. I did not know what had occurred until four o'clock on Tuesday, when my Right Honourable Friend sent for me, and communicated it to me. I immediately went in search of the Noble Duke, in order to describe the transaction, and to state the circumstances which had led to the course pursued by myself as well as by my Right Hon. Friend; and also to explain the sense in which I understood my Right Hon. Friend to have written his letter. After a conversation with his Grace of considerable length; I returned to my Right Hon. Friend, and told him that his letter had been understood by the Noble Duke in a sense very different from that which he intended; and I suggested to him the expediency of giving an explanation in writing. That explanation my Right Hon. Friend accordingly gave. On the following day my Right Hon. Friend repeated his explanations detailing minutely the sense in which he wished his original letter to be understood. what was the consequence? On Thursday my Right Hon. Friend received from the Noble Duke the letter which he has just read to the House—a letter passing wholly by all the explanations which my Right Hon. Friend had offered, both verbally and in writing, and fixing my Right Hon. Friend's first letter with a meaning which my Right Hon. Friend had repeatedly declared was not that which he intended to convey; but which was consonant to the impression made upon his Grace's mind in the first instance, before he had received any explanation whatever from my Right Hon. Friend. Sir, when I saw the Noble Dukes' letter, I felt that his having left all my Right Hon. Friend's explanations entirely unnoticed—having, instead of stating to my Right Hon. Friend, "Your explanation is not sufficient here, there is a deficiency there;"—when I found that, instead of giving my Right Hon Friend an opportunity of filling up any gap that might be supposed to exist in my Right Hon. Friend's statements, the Noble Duke passed by all these matters, and reverted to the original letter alone, I became completely convinced that no further communication on the subject could be of the slightest service. That conviction I communicated to my Right Hon. Friend; and the impression upon my mind being that the removal of my Right Hon. Friend from his Majesty's Government, under all the circumstances by which it had been attended, would render it advisable for me to withdraw also, I requested an Hon. Friend of mine to postpone for me until after the holidays a notice of motion which I had given in this House. Sir, I have stated these things to show that there existed on the one hand the greatest possible avidity to take advantage of my Right Honourable Friend's first letter, and to pin him down to that letter as containing a final and positive resignation of his office; and that there existed on the other hand no disposition whatever to receive any of the explanations which my Right Hon. Friend was ready and desirous to make. When my Right Honourable Friend found that his explanations were not received or noticed in the quarter to which he had addressed them, he expressed a wish to explain his conduct to his Sovereign; but from access to that Sovereign he was debarred. I do not mean to say that the head of a Government has not a right to say to the Sovereign, when any difference arises among the members of a Cabinet, that the difference may be best considered in the Cabinet itself; but I maintain that it was due to my Right Honourable Friend to give him some clew by which he might have been enabled to discover what it was that was that required of him. Sir, I perfectly agree with my Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, that if in the event of and difference in the Cabinet, one of the Members of that Cabinet tenders his resignation, which tender he is afterwards allowed to withdraw; he is placed in a situation of great advantage as compared with his colleagues; because it must generally be supposed that he would not withdraw such a tender unless a concession had been made to him of the disputed point. But that general principle is not applicable to this particular case. My Right Hon. Friend did not say to the Noble Duke, "unless you do so and so, I will not continue a Member of your Government." What my Right Hon. Friend said, was, "I have been compelled, whether rightly or not, to vote in such a manner: I had no choice. It is for you, as the Head of the Goverment, to say whether by so doing I have disqualified myself for continuing a Member of your Goverment. If you think that I have, and if you advise the King to dispense with my service, I shall not complain that you have treated me harshly." So far, therefore, was my Right Hon. Friend from calling on his Majesty's Government for any concession, that the fair construction on his letter is that it was a concession on his part to the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government. It is not fair, therefore, to my Right Hon. Friend to place his removal from his Majesty's Councils on the ground of his original letter, containing his resignation; it having been clearly explained by my Right Hon, Friend that he did not mean in that letter to express any desire to quit office, but merely to say, that if the head of the Government thought that by the step which he had taken he had forfeited his claim to remain in the Cabinet, he should not complain of such a decision. Sir, I know not what may be the opinions and feelings of others; but with respect to myself, the whole course of these transactions, according to the best judgment that I was able to form of them, proved to me that from the beginning to the end there was no desire to retain my Right Hon. Friend in the Cabinet, but that there was a very great desire to get him out of it [hear, hear, !]. That being the impression made upon my mind, it came to be a question with me what course I should myself take on the occasion. I am quite aware that it may be thought unnecessary for so humble an individual as myself to explain either here or any where else the motives by which his conduct has been influenced. At the same time, I own it would be satisfactory to me to set myself right with this House and the public on the subject [hear, hear!], I confess, Sir, my principal reason for joining my late colleagues was the confidence which I reposed in my Right Honurable Friend. There are certain general principles respecting which I entertain a strong and decided opinion. The greater part of those principles are the principles which have been steadily maintained by my Right Honourable Friend. I felt, therefore, that as long as my Right Hon. Friend remained a Member of his Majesty's Government, I should have a security against being placed in the embarrassing situation of having singly to withdraw from his Majesty's Councils, in consequence of not being able to give my assent to measures of which I could not approve. I had not the presumption to suppose that I could myself give effect to any particular system; but while my Right Honourable Friend was in the Cabinet I knew I was safe. Such being the grounds on which I joinde his Majesty's Government, the retirement of my Right Honourable Friend, proceed from what cause it might, naturally forced upon me the consideration whether, with the views which I have described, I could continue to belong to that Government. The circumstances attending the removal of my Right Honourable Friend afforded such strong and unequivocal indication

of feelings and impressions in the Cabinet, different from those which I had believed to exist, that I could not have reconciled it to my mind, even if I had had no share in the vote in question, to continue in the Cabinet after my Right Honourable Friend had quitted it [hear, hear !]. Sir, I must say, there is a striking contrast betwen the manner in which my Right Honourable Friend has been recently treated, and the manner in which he was treated in January [hear, hear !]. In January, no indisposition whetever was shown towards him. In January his motives suffered no misunderstanding. On the recent occasion his explanations were unnoticed; his own declaration of the sense in which he intended his expressions to be understood was unavailing. It was impossible to observe this marked slight without feeling that so great a change must proceed from some cause or other. It was impossible for me not to feel that that cause was a diminished confidence in my Right Honorable Friend. When, therefore, I saw this change of sentiment towards my Right Honourable Friend, and found that he had been removed from his Majesty's service, I thought it was high time for me also to withdraw; because I felt convinced that the principles which my Right Honourable Friend had maintained were no longer to be upheld. Nor was that impression mine alone. I appeal to those who have opportunities of knowing what is passing in this great town. It was the subject of conversation in every street A certain description of person were running about in ecstasies at what had taken place The language of the friends and supporters of the remaining Members of his Majesty's Goverment was unequivocal and exulting. In mentioning the retirement of my Right Honourable Friend, they talked with delight of "the cleansing of the Augean Stable;" of "turning out of his Majesty's Government one who had been unfortunately admitted in a moment of liberality, and who might have remained in it if he had manifested any docility" [hear !]. From all these things, Sir, it is clear that the impression upon my mind of the altered disposition of his Majesty's Government was not confined to myself, but that it extended to those who by no means thought the alteration discreditable. But, Sir, we are told that the principles of his Majesty's Government are to undergo no change. I am extremely glad to hear it. Should the promise be fulfilled, the result will be most beneficial; for the principles of the measures of Government for some years past have mainly conduced to advance the most important interests of the country, considered with reference to her internal welfare, and to raise her in the estimation of all Europe [hear, hear !]. This country, under the administration of which my Right Hon. Friend formed a part, has been raised to a point of proud pre-eminence which she never before attained. She has not attained it by any invasion of the rights of other countries. She has not attained it by unwarrantable aggressions. She has attained it by the confidence inspired by the justice and moderation of her Councils, and by that liberality of principle which has secured her the respect of all civilized nations; and has placed her in a situation of greater dignity even than that to which the Conqueror at the head of the Government of France ever arrived. It is said that the course which we have thus so happily pursued is to remain unchanged. I trust it will. I confess, however, that there are prognostics, that there are symptoms, which inspire me with apprehension on the subject. There are omens abroad of evil import. There are signs of malignant influence. There are voices of inauspicious tone and character. I trust that all these indications may be falsified by the event. I trust that all ominous voices may pass away harmlessly. I trust that his Majesty's Government will not repose their claims to the confidence of the people on giving "one cheer more" [loud cries of hear! hear! hear?], to the ascendancy of this or that faction in the State. I trust that his Majesty's Goverment will not league themselves with the asserters of arbitary principles. I trust that his Majesty's Government will found their claim to the approbation of the people by maintaining, not in this country alone, but wherever their measures may extend, the ascendancy of liberal, wise, just, and enlightened principles [hear, hear, hear!]. Sir, it is only by pursuing such a course that his Majesty's Goverment can obtain the confidence of the House and the Public; it is only by pursuing such a course that they can secure the permanence of their own power [hear, hear, hear!].

Mr. HUSKISSON wished to explain one or two points on which he was apprehensive that a misunderstanding might go forth. His Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for thet Home Department, had been quite correct in saying, that when he (Mr. Huskisson) came down to the House on the occasion in question; it was his intention to vote with his Right Hon. Friend. But had nothing occurred in the course of the proceedings to change that determination? Had he (Mr. Huskisson) not in his speech on that question, attempted to shew that the House were called upon to determine on an entirely new proposition? it was on that ground that he had proposed an adjournment. He had a right to assume on that occasion that they had no right to assume what had been done in the House of Lords, until they had official and formal knowledge of it. The pledge which he had given on the 21st March he had given inadvertently; but, inadvertently or not, having given it he was bound to redeem it. He begged not to be understood as having thrown the slightest imputation on his Right Honourable Frieud's conduct towards him. He had never experienced any thing from his Right Honourable Friend but the greatest fairness and candour; and he was the last person in the world who would wish to do any thing that might embarrass his Right Honourable Friend, or place him in a painful predicament. The expression that he was "a man of sense and of the world," had been misunderstood. It was comprehended in a message communicated to him by his Noble Friend, who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government. That Noble Duke had also said that he did not wish him to do any thing that was inconsistent with his personal honour. He (Mr. Huskisson) was the last person in the world to suppose that his Grace could have any such wish; for no man could afford to be so liberal in matters of personal honour as he who had acquired so much. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) here made some statements with respect to the dates of some of the recent transactions, which we were unable to collect. He received on Monday morning no such communication as had been stated. He did not suppose that the Duke of Wellington had returned his letter unopened in any uncourteous manner, but because he had received it after a period in which he (the Duke) understood that he (Mr. Huskisson) was apprised that it was unnecessary for the Duke to make any such communication. But as he had not known that fact, and had found the letter returned (on the supposition that he did know it), he naturally wished to ascertain the course he ought to pursue. It was returned before the Duke had taken his Majesty's commands, with respect to appointing a successor. His Right Honourable Friend had argued all along upon a different basis; and he had to complain that his Right Honourable Friend had assumed that he had promulgated the contents of a letter, marked "private and confidential," to the newspapers, and to the other channels of publicity, so well known in the metropolis. He would ask his Right Honourable Friend if this were consistent with his character? He would ask him if there had not been other transactions, in former cases, connected with his resignation of office, and of which he had made no improper publication; or if he had ever divulged those matters connected with Government which in their nature ought to be kept secret? He could only say, that the particular transaction he alluded to was so little known, was so little the subject of the impression to which his Right Honourable Friend referred, that it was not until two days after its occurrence that any inkling or intimation of it appeared in the newspapers, or was known in the town, where gossip was so common. No man had previously heard of the communication made to the Duke of Wellington beyond the circle of three persons, of whom his Majesty was one, unless the Duke himself had communicated it. He felt strongly the inconvenience of these explanations. A public man was not bound to assign to the world the reasons why he was removed from office, unless he was held to have done what was prejudicial to his public character, or to have resigned office upon slight causes, and thereby thrown the country into embarrassments.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he was not disposed to take a part in the very extraordinary occasion which had given rise to the present explanations of the Hon. Gentleman, and to the speach of the Right Honourable Secretary opposite. That which was of the most importance to the House and to the Country was, the character and intentions of the Government formed after the resignations. That this Government was in many essential particulars, both with respect to the individuals composing it, and, if he might so speak, with respect to its constructing materials, different from that which had preceded it, no man could possibly entertain a shadow of a doubt. On this subject, however, he abstained from making any observations. He was willing to wait and watch the proceedings of the Government; but finding that vigilance was necessary at the beginning of the Session, he could not say that it was less necesary now. What the measures of the new Administration might be, it became not him, nor any body present, to say; but he certainly derived great comfort from two pledges, one of which had been given that night, and the other existed in the character of the Noble Duke at the head of the Government. Considering the kind of Government formed, and the difficulties in which they were placed, he did think that there was something like a pledge, that the Duke, as a man of sense and prudence, would bring forward those measures of retrenchment which satisfy England, and that system of conciliation which would pacify Ireland. He could conceive no other possible ground on which the Duke of Wellington could claim the support of Parliament. For this the character of the Noble Duke was a security; and another pledge, to the same effect, was the continuance of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) as a Member of the Administration. He took the meaning of the last fact to be, that no change of measures whatever would be effected and none attempted, however it might be desiderated by one, or suggested by another, in Parliament or out of doors, either in the domestic or foreign policy of the country. He trusted that no deviation whatever would be thought of from those sound, enlightened and liberal principles which had recently obtained from all men of sense and discernment, who had the interest of their country at heart, not only their support, but almost their admiration.

Mr. PEEL said that the separation from his Right Hon. Friend had not arisen from any difference of opinion as to the general course which Government ought to pursue. He had always acted upon a liberal conviction, and not from any compromising desire to conciliate the support of others. Nothing, in his estimation, could be so low as to bind yourself to future proceedings; but he could say that the Administration did not contemplate any change, in either the foreign or domestic policy of the country [hear, hear!]

Mr. CALVERT spoke a few sentences, inaudible in the Gallery. We understood the Honourable Member to move the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the East Retford Disfranchisement Bill.—The House resolved itself into the Committee, Mr. Gorden in the Chair. The adjourned question was, "And whereas such bribery and corruption is likely to continue to be practised in the said borough in future, unless some means are taken to prevent the same; in order, therefore, to prevent such unlawful practices for the future, and that such borough may be duly represented in Parliament, &c." The Amendment of Mr. Huskisson was—that all the words after the word *future* be left out.

Mr. TENNYSON asked the Honourable Member for Liverpool to which of the words "future," his Amendment applied?

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that by some mode or other, the House was bound to counteract the evil which had been proved to exist in this borough. The view which the Houre had taken of previous cases of the kind was perfectly clear. If in the case of any delinquent Borough a number of votes were proved to have been free from corruption, the practice was to exclude the tained voters, and to retain those that were pure, by extending the franchise to the neighbouring hundred. It was in this mode that the House had proceeded in former cases of Boroughs in which some voters were corrupt and some untainted, and where it was thought desirable to preserve the untainted voters in the possession of their former privileges. This applied to the case of Penryn, which borough contained a great number of corrupt voters; but not all the ingenuity of its opponents had been able to show what that one half of its voters had been guilty of corrupt practices. Under such circumstances, it was not consistent with the practice of Parliament, nor with the principles of justice, that the borough should be entirely disfranchised. The circumstance that Penryn was in the county of Cornwall was not sufficient to justify the House in pursuing such a course, nor in visiting the Borough with such a sentence, in preference to passing it upon East Retford, which had been proved to be much more corrupt. No difficulty of principle existed in the case of East Retford. In this latter borough not only a great body of voters had been proved to be corrupt, but the returning officers, the town clerk and all, had been guilty of taking bribes. It had been argued that Cornwall was already full of voters; and if the right of Penryn were extended to the Hundred, that Hundred was full of persons previously possessed of the franchise of voting for Members of Parliament. But this did not apply so strongly to the case of East Retford; for there it was proposed to give the Hundred a double vote. The House had often extended the right of voting to a hundred which had previously possessed a franchise. It was argued that the hundred to which he proposed to extend the franchise of Penryn contained the borough towns of Helstone and Falmouth; but had nor the House extended the franchise of Shoreham to the hundred, which contained two or three close boroughs? The franchise of Cricklade had been thrown into a hundred containing Wooten-Basset and Malmesbury. In these precedents there were more boroughs than in the hundred to which he would extend the franchise of Penryn. In the country of Wiltshire were 34, and in Cornwall 42; and if they threw the franchise of Penryn into the hundred, the county would still retain the same number of voters. He did not see why, by throwing the franchise of East Retford into the hundred of Bassetlaw, they should make a new country; and if they did extend the franchise, the voters should vote for the Hundred, and not for the County of Nottingham. He would prefer the tyansferring the franchise of East Retford to one of the Ridings of Yorkshire.

Mr. C. WOOD maintained, that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State had refused to legislate upon principle, but had preferred, as a Compromise, to give the franchise of East Retford to the Hundred of Bassetlaw, that of Penryn being transferred to some commercial town. But subsequent proceedings had shewn that the franchise of Penryn was not to be transferred as the House originally intended, to Manchester, and the case stood as if the franchise of Penryn was to go to the adjoining Hundred. It would therefore be only consistent in the Right Hon. Gentleman to vote for the franchise of East Retford [being transferred to some manufacturing or commercial town. Of precedents of disfranchising boroughs, in six cases the advantage had been given to the Agricultural interests. The Right Hon. Secretary of State had appeared as if he was not disposed to play a fair game; for the had sent the weaker case to the commercial town—that which was stronger to the hundred. He denied that any argument could be founded upon an average of Members to different counties; and, if there could Nottingham sent a greater number of Representatives to Parliment than the County of Warwick. He was not for giving an undue advantage to the agricultural interest, for in this disfranchisement of Boroughs, they had already had more than their share. The agricural interest was already amply represented in that House. Extending the franchises of Boroughs to the adjoining Hundreds was contrary to the old and best practice of the Constitution; for the voters of these Hundreds were not constituents of either Knights, Citizens, or Burgesses, but were a mere mongrel breed. He should object to the extension of the franchise of East Retford to the Hundred.

Mr. STANLEY wished to impress upon the House, that whatever explanations had taken place that night, they had no reference to the Question of East Retford; but they referred to the Speaker's leaving the Chair, and had left the Question upon which the Committee were about to decide free from all political dissensions and party feelings. Many might have thought it a point of political duty to have given a vote contrary to that which they might give, now that the Question was left free and independent of all political consideration. The Question of transferring the forfeited franchise of East Retford, might now be decided without any reference to the political questions which had preceded it, or which might be thought to be consequent.— He spoke from the evidence before the House, from which it appeared that there were only eleven voted in East Retford who were guiltless of bribery. Were they, then, to continue to that great body of delinquent voters the same right which they possessed at present? One of the witnesses had, to his shame, owned at their bar that he himself had received a bribe at an election [hear, hear!]. The Hon. Gent. after some further observations, concluded by stating, that he should vote for the motion of the Right Hon. Gent., which went to omit the transfer to the Hundred, leaving it open to the future decision of the House whether it should be given to some large manufacturing town, or to some agriculture district.

Mr. GEORGE BANKES supported the Amendment of the Hon. Member for Hertfordshire, as the more mild and lenient course. Were they, he asked, to disfrancise the whole Borough, and, thereby, punish the innocent for the guilty? The Hon. Member who had last spoken was mistaken, it he supposed that there were no more then eleven uncorrupt voters in East Retford: the evidence established a contrary fact. Besides, there had, since 1812, the period to which evidence applied, been no less than one hundred and forty-six voters admitted; and were the whole of these men, against whom not even an imputation of guilt had been cast, to be deprived of their rights? The fact was, that the House had come to a decision too hastily, and without examining a sufficient number of witnesses. He denied that the case of that Borough was similar to the case of Cricklade, Aylesbury, and Shoreham. There were two Returning officers at East Retford, one of whom had received a bribe, but not in his capacity of returning officer [a laugh]. He wished to be understood:—what he meant to say was, that these officers had not been convicted of the same degree of corruption which had been found to exist in the other boroughs which he had named.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN supported the original Motion.

Mr. F. LEWIS supported the Amendment.

Mr. N. CALVERT said a few words, across the table, which were rendered inaudible from the cries of "Question."

The House then divided.

When there appeared for the original Resolution..	259
For Mr. Huskisson's Amendment.....	152
Majority.....	107

On our return to the Gallery, we found

Mr. Secretary PEEL stating, that he had thought one of the proposals of the Honourable Member opposite was to agree in effecting a compromise, by admitting one of the Boroughs to retain its franchise, while the other was given to a large town. By that plan his course would be governed. If the House of Lords should throw the franchise of Penryn into the neighbouring Hundreds, he, as an individual, should consider himself bound by his pledge, and would certainly redeem it, by throwing the franchise of the Borough of East Retford into the hands of the inhabitants of a large town. He had no insuperable objection to admit one of the great towns to the enjoyment of this franchise, and should give his vote to the transfer of the elective franchise from East Retford in that manner, if Penryn should be opened to the agricultural interest. But if the House of Lords adopted a different course, then, seeing that in that case his vote would go to deprive a county now only possessed of eight Members of two of its Members, and to reduce them to the number of six, he should certainly not feel himself bound to give that vote. He proposed, therefore, that the further consideration of this subject should be postponed till the determination of the House of Lords was known; but in the meantime he recommended his Honourable Friend, the Member for Hertfordshire, to go on with his part of the Bill, and get it printed with his Amendment, leaving it to the House ultimately to adopt or reject that Amendment, according to the manner in

(Continued in the Third Sheet)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 5TH NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Second Sheet.)

which the House of Lords thought fit to treat the Borough of Penryn.

Mr. TENNYSON objected to that recommendation, that if the Bill should now be printed with that Amendment, the House would afterwards be considered to have taken an irretrievable step. He would rather lose the Bill altogether than let the franchise be extended to the Hundred.

Mr, Secretary PEEL said, that he considered it established that this Borough had been guilty of long-continued and general corruption; and he did not think it consistent with the dignity of Parliament to pass over the transaction without notice. He was convinced that there had been notorious and general corruption, such as to justify him in punishing the Borough. He would go further. He would consent to disfranchise every individual member of that Borough who had been proved to have been guilty of corruption. He would in that respect go beyond the cases of Cricklade and Aylesbury, and adopt the precedent furnished by the Borough of Shoreham. In doing so, there certainly might be a question as to whether that punishment could be visited on those who had admitted their corruption at the Bar of the House; since those individuals had been promised indemnity. Upon that promise, it might be a question whether the indemnity was an indemnity from penal consequences only, or from consequences of any other kind. He had thus clearly stated his opinion, and the course he should pursue, if the alternative he had referred to should be presented to him.

Mr, TENNYSON and Mr. PEEL mutually explained respecting the difficulties in which the House would involve themselves by printing the Bill in the manner recommended by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr, NICHOLSON CALVERT was understood to say, there would be no difficulties of the kind apprehended by the Hon. Member for Bletchingley, since he would, in the event anticipated by Mr. Peel, withdraw the Resolution now adopted.

Lord HOWICK said a few words, which were inaudible in the Gallery.

Mr. HOBHOUSE thought it quite unnecessary to wait for the decision of the House, of the nature of which they must all be well aware. They would indeed be little better than a paradise of fools, if they waited for a decision when they already knew what decision that would be. He for one much regretted that the Right Hon. Gentleman, the Secretary for the Home Department, had not made the other night the same declaration which he had just stated to the House it would have saved a world of embarrassment elsewhere, and have avoided the necessity for much of what had passed to night. With respect to himself, he must, take the liberty of saying, as on a previous occasion, that if the Borough was to be disfranchised only to give its elective rights to the Hundred; he should prefer letting the borough return to its old corruption. He did not agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the franchise was to be transferred merely for the sake of punishing the voters; he thought the object ought to be to improve the system of representation. The transfer of the franchise to a large town was a fair and intelligible mode of effecting that object, and should have his support. The Right Hon. Gentleman must know what would be the determination of the House of Lords, whom they could not get to adopt an opinion or suggestion of theirs. They had got into some confusion from the Amendment of the Honourable Member for Hertfordshire, and he should advise the Honourable Member for Bletchingley rather to withdraw the Bill than to consent to the franchise going to the Hundreds, where there would not be less corruption than in the Borough itself. The Bill, indeed, seemed fatal in every respect; it had upset one Government, and if persevered in for aught they knew, might upset another; and yet, after all these evils [a laugh], the object of the proposer might be defeated.

Lord RANCLIFFE and Mr. ROSS said a few words, but the confusion which had prevailed since the division was now so much increased as to render them utterly inaudible. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and as we left the gallery,

Mr. TENNYSON was heard to declare, that the House might divide to all eternity before he would submit to have his object defeated.

The gallery was then cleared, but no division took place. During our absence a long discussion was understood to have taken place. On our return, we found,

Mr. STANLEY stating it as his opinion, that the Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen were differing only about a question of punctillio.

Mr. PEEL characterised the conduct of the Hon. Gentleman as that of a vexatious proceeding, to which he would not resort if he were out of office to morrow, as it only tended to stop public business. He should take the sense of the House on the question itself, and he trusted that would be decisive.

Mr. RICKFORD said a few words, which were inaudible from the laughter of the House, and from loud cries of "Question, Question."

Mr. TENNYSON alluded to Mr, Peel's expression of vexatious proceedings, and signified his determination to go on [cries of "Question"]. It was of no use for the Committee to interrupt him, as it would only waste time, If the Right Honourable Gentleman was sincere in his intention of giving the franchise from East Retford to Birmingham, if the Bill relative to Penryn were thrown out in another place, he would lose nothing by now withdrawing his clause, But the Right Hon. Gent. might change his mind [cries of "Question" "Question"]. He would only say one word more:—If he were to allow—after the course which the proceedings had taken—if he were to allow the name of Basetlaw to stand in the Bill, he should stand disgraced in the eyes of the country [cries of "Question"].

Mr. STEWART recommended, that instead of continuing the opposition, the Bill should be withdrawn altogether.

Colonel SIBTHORPE said a few words, which were not audible in the Gallery.

Mr. O'NEALE had always voted against the Bill, because he thought it was not right to take away the franchise from one man on account of his neighbour's faults, and he should again vote against it.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw; but what the Motion was before the Committee it was not possible to learn. We understood, however, that Mr. Tennyson made a Motion to adjourn the further proceedings of the Committee; in favour of which Motion there appeared Ayes, 24; Noes, 221.—Majority, 197.

On our re-entering the Gallery, we found Mr. Secretary PEEL on his legs, declaring he would accept no compromise whatever. He would not take advantage of the great majority he had, but he would adhere to the terms he had formerly offered. If the Honourable Member would allow the disqualifying clause to be brought up, it might be done, and he would afterwards consent to any reasonable delay. In order for the House to understand the proposition of the Honourable Member for Hertford, it was necessary that they should be in print; and, therefore, he wished that his clause should be brought up and printed.

Mr. TENNYSON objected that his Honourable Friend, the Member for Hertford, was not prepared with his clauses, and he did not think, without a fresh instruction to the Committee, that the clauses could then be introduced into the Bill. He wished that the clauses should not then be introduced [cries of "Go on, go on"].

Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT recommended his Hon, Friend not to oppose the introduction of the clauses. He would rather see the Bill thrown out than that it should pass as it was now framed, The public would then be assured, whatever corruption might be proved, to whatever extent it might be carried, it would receive no punishment from that House [hear, hear!].

Lord NUGENT agreed fully with what the last speaker had said, and recommended his Honourable Friend to allow the Bill to be proceeded with, He would not object to the proposition of the Right Honourable Gentleman; but at the same time he must say, that he would rather throw out the Bill than give the franchise to the hundred, He would allow the hundred of Basetlaw to be inserted, in order to fill up the Bill, and then it might lie over till the Penryn Bill was disposed.

A long and desultory conversation now took place as to the form of the proceeding, in which Mr. Littleton, Mr. Peel, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Tennyson, Mr, Baring, Mr, Price, and Lord Nugent took part; some Members recommending that the Honourable Member for Hertford, should be allowed to bring up his clauses, others contending that he was not ready to bring them up, and others recommending those who opposed the introduction of them, to allow them to be brought up.

Mr. BARING wished further proceedings to be postponed,

Lord NUGENT confided in the pledge of of the Right Hon, Gentleman, to place the House in the same situation it would have been in, should the Penryn Bill not pass,

Mr, CALVERT declared that his Disqualifying Clauses were quite ready, they having the names inserted [a laugh].

Mr, SPRING RICE felt as warmly in favour of his Hon. Friend's measure, as any Member of that House, but not understanding that they would be placed in a worse situation than they now were by the insertion of the clauses; & he therefore recommended his Hon. Friend to allow the insertion the clauses.

Mr, TENNYSON persisted with some warmth in the view he had taken of the subject, and charged the Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr, Peel) with knowing perfectly well that it had been determined in the Cabinet that Penryn should not be disfranchised,

Mr PEEL replied, that by keeping his temper unruffled he would endeavour to keep his judgement unclouded; No doubt the Hon. Member was better informed than he was as to what had passed in the Cabinet; as far as he was acquainted with the matter, he would assert that no such determination as that Penryn should be disfranchised had been come to, He was not aware that the question had ever been but as to what course the Members of the Cabinet should pursue, After the late decision by a majority of 97, it seemed reasonable that the Honourable Member for Herts should have an opportunity of shewing in what shape he would present the Bill, He would endeavour to procure an opportunity, with the consent of the House, that the Bill should again be committed.

Mr. BARING, after noticing something that had fallen from Mr, N, Calvert, complained of the terms in which the Right Hon, Gentleman who spoke last had spoken of giving his permission that the Bill should be recommitted, He (Mr. Baring) had sat for 20 years in Parliament and, he did not think that the House was ever reduced to the state of waiting for the permission even of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. PEEL explained, that he meant nothing more than that he would vote in favour of the recommitment; he was not conscious of having used any expression so excessively improper as that just attributed to him:

Mr. TENNYSON remarked that he had not lost his temper, but that if he had lost it, he did not think the Right Honourable Gentleman the best qualified to read lectures upon the triumphs of temper.

The question was then put, that the Preamble, as amended, stand part of the bill, and it was carried.

Mr. N. CALVERT then proposed a further Amendment, omitting all the latter part of the Bill, and substituting a Clause enacting that the forty-shillings Freeholders of the Hundred of Passetlaw should have the right of voting for Members for Retford.

This Amendment was agreed to, and the House having resumed, the Report was brought up, and the question put when it should be taken into further consideration.

Mr. TENNYSON moved that it be taken into further consideration on this day six months.

The SPEAKER remarked that such a course was irregular in this stage according to the forms of the House.

Mr. TENNYSON was not aware of any forms of the House which took a Bill out of the hands of the Member who brought them and being appealed to as to the day, he had naturally said on this day six months.

The SPEAKER observed, that the Chairman of the Committee had no right to appeal to the Honourable Gentleman for the time.

After a single remark from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

Mr. TENNYSON admitted that he had answered in a flippant way when he had proposed this day six months,

Mr. SPEAKER said that it was not proper for any Hon. Member to address the Speaker in a flippant way.

No day was named for the further consideration of the Report.

Mr. OTWAY CAVE postponed to the 10th of June his motion relative to the application of Corporate funds to election purposes,

Sir J NEWPORT'S motion relative to the office of Treasurer of the Navy, was deffered also to the 10th of June:

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House Adjourned at One o'Clock.

(From the Liverpool Chronicle, 14th June)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, June 6.

GRANT TO MR CANNING'S FAMILY.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in moving the second reading of this bill took a review of the public services of the deceased statesman, and urged the claim which his services and the sacrifices of private fortune he had made, gave to his children upon the country.

Lord DACRE, although he declared, that differing as he had done with Mr. Canning's political conduct, he could not support a bill which might be taken as an approval of it, still, though he did not vote for the bill, he would not oppose it.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wished it to be understood, that his support of the bill did not arise from any concurrence in the right honourable gentleman's political views; but, as a public servant, he thought the family of Mr. Canning were entitled to the protection and support of Parliament. Towards that right honourable gentleman he had strong grounds of hostility, and he would mention a fact respecting him; it was, that Mr. Canning had refused him (the Marquis of Londonderry) his pension, and that from personal motives.

Earl DUDLEY supported the motion in an able speech. He did not consider the bill before their lordships in any way to pledge the House or any noble lord to an approval of Mr. Canning's public conduct. It was no mark of respect to his opinion, it was a tribute of justice to an individual who had spent his life in the public service.

Lord GODERICH said, it was the duty of Parliament to enable the crown to provide for the families of eminent men, who had spent their lives in the service of the state. With respect to the statement of the noble marquis, that he had been refused his pension by Mr. Canning, and that on private grounds, it so happened that he (Lord G.) was present when the application of the noble marquis was received by the Earl of Liverpool; and he could not take upon himself to say, that Mr. Canning had nothing to do with refusing it; it was the act of Lord Liverpool, who did not think it prudent to grant it, and in that opinion he (Lord G.) fully concurred.

After a few words from Lord Seaford, Earl Morley, and Earl Grosvenor, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

MONDAY, June 9.

The place below the bar was so excessively crowded at an early hour, that it was with the utmost difficulty the reporters for the public journals could obtain ingress or egress, and while in the House discharge their respective tasks.

The bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to offences against the person, was brought up from the Commons and ordered to be printed.

Their lordships went into a Committee on the bill for granting a pension to the family of Mr. Canning, after which the report was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time, to-morrow.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

A great number of petitions were presented from various places, both for and against any further concession to the Catholics.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved the order of the day, for taking into consideration the communication from the Commons, respecting the resolution agreed to by them. His lordship then addressed the House in a long and able speech, in support of the claims of the Catholics, to relief from the restrictions under which they at present labour; and concluded by moving.—"That it is expedient to consider the state of the laws affecting the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, with a view to such a final conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and safety of the United Kingdom, stability of the Protestant establishment, and the general satisfaction and accordance of all his Majesty's subjects." He also moved—"that your lordships concur with the other House of Parliament in this resolution."—(cheers!)

A long debate ensued, which it is impossible to compress in any intelligible form within our limits; we must, therefore, confine ourselves to the mention of the noble lords who spoke on either side.

The resolution was opposed by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, Archbishop of TUAM, Bishop of WINCHELSEA, Marquis of SALISBURY, Earl of GUILFORD, Bishop of DURHAM, Bishop of LINCOLN, Bishop of LANDAFF, Earl of DARTMOUTH, and Duke of CUMBERLAND.

It was supported by Earl DARNLEY, Lord GODERICH, Earl ST. VINCENT, Marquis of LONDONDERRY, Earl of CARNARVON, and Duke of GLOUCESTER.

At one o'clock, their Lordships adjourned the debate until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, June 10.

The Bill for granting a pension to the family of Mr. Canning was read a third time and passed.

Several petitions for and against the repeal of the Catholic disabilities were presented from different places.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The debate on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown having been resumed.

Lord Colchester, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Falmouth, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Eldon, Duke of Wellington, Lord Redesdale, spoke against the motion; and.

The Marquis of Bute, Earl of Haddington,

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Lord Plunkett, Marquis Wellesley, and Duke of Sussex, spoke in favour of it.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN replied, after which the House divided.

Contents, Present..... 92
Proxies.....45
——137

Not Contents Present.....123
Proxies.....59
——182

Majority against the motion... ——45.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 3.

SCOTTISH BANK NOTES.

The CANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in bringing forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to restrain the circulation of Scottish Bank Notes in England, adverted first to the facts and then to the law relating to this subject. After availing himself of the best sources of information to which he had access, he concluded that the number of notes under the amount of five pounds in circulation was 2,200,000: as regarded the act of 1826, the withdrawal of these notes was to be gradual, and the gold in the country was quite sufficient to supply the deficiency in the circulation. The simple question now was, whether the resolution of 1826 was to be abided by; and casting back a slight consideration to the dangers and alarms of the past, he thought no doubt could be entertained as to the expediency of adhering to it. A small note circulation might have its advantage, but a metallic currency was essential to the permanent well being of a country. The effect of withdrawing the notes must be very trifling, the proportion to be withdrawn being only 4½ per cent on the whole amount. He was persuaded the country could not be better circumstanced for the passing of this bill than it was at present. He trusted the House would reject the proposition of the hon. baronet (Sir J Graham) which, if carried into effect, would lead to the recurrence of confusion and distress, and so put the government to contempt and ridicule.

Sir J. GRAHAM could not understand why there should be such an anomaly in our system of currency as that notes which circulated in Scotland and Ireland should be restricted from circulating in England. He supported Mr. Peel's bill in 1819, but he now conceived that he did so on erroneous principles. The sudden contraction of the currency would affect even the National Bank. He objected to the measure as a theoretical remedy to an evil not ascertained. By the measure which was proposed to be carried into execution, they would make the twenty-four gentlemen who sat in the Bank chamber their arbiters of the destinies of the country. If they did not reissue the notes paid in before the contracting of the currency of the country, they were the arbiters of that contraction to the extent of about seven millions. Suppose that in the middle of the operation a bad harvest occurred, which required large and sudden importations of corn, it would then be to the interest of the Bank to prevent the re-issue of the seven millions which it drawn; and this would inevitably produce the effect experienced in 1825. But these topics were fitter for discussion in a Select Committee, and he should therefore move that a Select Committee be appointed.

Mr. LIDDELL seconded the amendment. Low prices, which were the result of a metallic currency, and high taxes could not co-exist; and the government must therefore either reduce the taxes, or abandon the measure now before them.

Mr. F. LEWIS said the Bank Restriction Act had been the cause of great misfortunes to the country; and now that things had advanced to a fair and proper standard, it would be most unwise not to confirm it.

Mr. MARSHALL said the business of Scotch Banks being carried on like those of London, and their exchanges being made regularly twice a week, there could be no over issue of paper money.

Mr. BARING said the currency was now in a sound state, and it would be the greatest possible instance of inexpediency to return to a state of depreciation if it could be avoided.

Lord HOWICK thought it would be unjust to depreciate the currency, but would vote for the Committee, that it might be enquired whether a paper currency, which had the advantage of cheapness could not be made as safe as a metallic currency.

Sir M RIDLEY said the country bankers had been calumniated most unjustly in 1826. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. HUSKISSON supported the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he believed was viewed favourably by the country bankers.

Mr. BANKES supported the amendments. The House becoming impatient in the course of his speech, an adjournment of the debate to Thursday was moved; Friday was also named. After much confusion, the House divided on the question as to the day—For Thursday 82—For Friday, 17—Majority, 65.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Mr. DAVENPORT resumed the debate. He thought the continuance of a paper circulation essential to the well-being of the country.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY would never consent to any proposition for abolishing in Scotland and Ireland the paper currency, which was most usefully employed in the promotion of commerce and agriculture.

Mr. WARD ridiculed Mr. Baring's double standard, and said sufficient attention had not been paid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to foreign exchanges.

Sir H. PARNELL recommended government to get rid of the Bank charter; after which benefit would result from paper being allowed to circulate under certain restrictions, which would be imposed, as in Scotland, by the rivalry of the established bankers.

Mr. Secretary PEEL quoted numerous returns to show, that from 1825 to 1828, the consumption of Excise articles had increased, and that there was therefore no ground for the supposition that the country was in such a depressed state as to render it dangerous to withdraw the paper currency.

Sir F. BURDETT opposed the bill.

The House then divided—For the amendment, 45—against it 154—Majority, 106.

FRIDAY, June 6.

POST-OFFICE STEAM PACKETS.

Sir H. PARNELL presented a petition from the Liverpool Steam Packet Company, complaining that the establishment by the Post-office of steam packets between Liverpool and Dublin, was a violation of the principles of commerce, which forbid the competition of public with private capital. The fares, formerly two guineas, were now reduced to fifteen shillings. The company had offered, in the first instance, to convey the mails for a trifling remuneration. The petitioners had incurred great loss, for which they now sought redress at the hands of Parliament. The honourable baronet supported the prayer of the petition, contending that it was most unjust, to direct the public money to the purpose of a competition with private individuals.

Lord DELGRAVE and Sir J. NEWPORT also supported the petition.

Mr. L. POSTER said the country was losing £10,000 a year by the Post-office packets.

Mr. HERRIES stated, that the offer which was made was of so objectionable a nature, that it would not be accepted.

Mr. DAWSON said the subject was one of great importance to all connected with Ireland. He should inquire into the truth of the statements, and endeavour to provide a remedy.

After some further conversation, the petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Sir. H. PARNELL moved for returns, showing the expenses of the Post-office Packet Establishment between Dunleary and Liverpool.—Ordered.

TOBACCO DUTIES.

Mr. DAVENPORT begged to ask the right honourable gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) whether it was his intention to reduce the duty upon tobacco?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he had no intention to reduce the duty upon tobacco during the present year. He did not, however, mean to say, that some regulations might not be introduced which would materially alter the present system of tobacco duties.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when the Miscellaneous Estimates were agreed to, after a long conversation.

MONDAY, June, 9.

Petitions were presented for the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies, by Lord Rancliffe, from Nottingham, signed by 3,420 persons, and by Lord Paulett, from Sunderland, and Bishop Wearmouth.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees, quoting several passages from speeches delivered at the Catholic Association, in Dublin, and praying that speedy measures might be taken to suppress that body.

PORTUGAL.—DON MIGUEL.

Mr. E. DAVENPORT said, that transactions having recently occurred in Portugal, which were highly unsatisfactory to all persons in this country, he was desirous of obtaining, from the right honourable gentleman, (Mr. Secretary Peel) who was the organ of the Government, some information as to the course which his Majesty's ministers pursued throughout these transactions. He would first call the notice of the House to the conduct of a Prince (Don Miguel,) who was remarkable in his youth for an extraordinary precocity of mind. It was recorded of him, before he had attained the season of manhood, that he had been guilty of a most atrocious murder, and of an attempt to seize upon his father's person and imprison him. To expiate those offences, he was sent to learn the arts of paternal government in Vienna, from the instruction of Prince Metternich, the tried and assured friend of free institutions, and who, to other qualifications, he understood, added that of being the personal acquaintance, the reputed friend, of his Majesty's present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He, Don Miguel, he meant, for he would not yet undertake to answer for the right honourable Secretary—(a laugh)—having received instructions from Prince Metternich, previous to his return to Lisbon had entered into a solemn pledge to maintain the constitution; and, before his return to his native country, he had enjoyed the society of a constitutional king in this country, which, it was hoped, would have still more prompted him to an observance of that constitution which he was called upon to administer. Soon after his arrival in Lisbon he took the oaths to the constitutions; but, with a perfidy unexampled, he violated those oaths, and suddenly dissolved the two Chambers which constituted the very essence of that constitution. A system of persecution was then commenced, and the affrighted constitutionalists fled in every direction, from the fangs of this Apostolical Nero. And that was the time selected—very inappropriately as appeared to him, for giving up the fortresses in the Tagus, and withdrawing the British troops. He next wished to call the attention of the right honourable gentleman to a subject which, he owned he only knew from rumour, but to which he hoped that the right honourable gentleman would be able to give an unqualified contradiction, namely, that an officer of high rank, holding a high and lucrative office under his Majesty's Government, had addressed letters to certain persons in Lisbon, with a view of countenancing the conduct and promoting the objects of Don Miguel. Now the information which he wished to obtain, was upon these points first, under what circumstances the fortresses in the Tagus had been given up;—secondly, what steps had been taken for recovering the sums due for the maintenance of our troops in Portugal, amounting, he understood, to about 500,000; and, thirdly, what course the Government took respecting the recent transactions in Portugal, and what efforts they had made towards checking and restraining the usurpation of Don Miguel.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said that when the objects of the expedition to Portugal had been accomplished, which were not in any way to interfere in the intestine affairs of that country, but only to prevent foreign aggression, and resist foreign invasion, the time for the withdrawal of our troops had arrived, and, coteraporaneously with that withdrawal, it was deemed proper that the forts should be given up to the officers appointed to take charge of them. He should have been sorry that England should give to other countries of Europe such an example, as the making of the sum which was certainly due from Portugal to this country, a ground for retaining those forts after the withdrawal of the troops had been resolved upon. The honourable gentleman, however, had greatly exaggerated the sum due to this country by Portugal, which, he believed, did not exceed £90,000. Care would be taken to recover that claim, although, perhaps, to press it at this moment would be neither prudent nor justifiable. The other requisition of the honourable gentleman was to know the present relation of this country towards Portugal. On that point, he would remark, which would be sufficient to convey the sense of Government as to the recent transactions in Portugal, that the diplomatic functions of our ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, were suspended.—(Hear, hear!) The sentiments of his Majesty's ministers, he trusted, were sufficiently manifested by that fact; and he was glad to be enabled to state, that the sentiments of the Court of Austria, and the other courts of Europe, were in exact conformity with those of the English Government, in respect to the late transactions in Portugal.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said he felt that he was justified in considering, from what had fallen from the right honourable gentleman, that his Majesty's ministers regarded, with entire disapprobation, the recent transactions in Portugal—that they regard the conduct of Don Miguel, and those by whom he was abetted, as a rebellion against the Constitution, and an usurpation of that authority which Don Miguel was only delegated to represent and administer. Those sentiments were, in his mind, a full justification of those faithful subjects who were marked out by Don Miguel as victims of persecution, for their fidelity to that charater which was granted to them by [illegible] sovereign Don Pedro.—(Hear hear!) [illegible] men had only arrayed themselves in opposition to a guilty rebellion and a guilty usurpation; and this admission, he was glad to find, allowed by the conformity in sentiment of all the courts of Europe, respecting the recent events that had passed in Portugal. He regretted, however, that the right honourable gentleman had not replied to one subject which had been adverted to by the honourable member.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said he had intended to reply to that point, and his omission to do so was accidental. He requested, however to be accurately informed as to the precise nature of the honourable member's inquiry.

Mr. E. DAVENPORT said that his question related to a person holding a high office in the Ordnance Department, who carried on a diplomatic intercourse with persons in Lisbon, the tendency of which was—he spoke only from report—to countenance and promote the designs of Don Miguel.

Mr. Secretary PEEL said he thought the disapprobation of the government was sufficiently expressed by the suspension of the diplomatic functions of our ambassador, no other person being authorised to represent the sentiments of the English government. He could not say what letters may or may not have been sent by individuals; but this he would say, that no other sentiments than those which he had expressed were authorised to be conveyed as those of the government collectively, or, so far as he knew, of the members of government individually.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH asked whether he was to understand that any representation which might have been made, of a different effect from that which had been made by the right hon. gentleman that night, would be a misrepresentation of the sentiments of ministers?

Mr, Secretary Peel:—"Entirely [illegible]".

(From the Examiner, May 11.)

By virtue of the wisest system of jurisprudence under the sun, we have arrived at such a pass that our punishments serve as a direct bounty on crime. Last summer it appeared in a police investigation, that a female convict in New South Wales had written to her lover in England, passionately beseeching him to commit a felony, as the means of transporting him to her arms. The fellow accordingly stole a pair of breeches, in order to procure a passage at the public expense. An able-bodied man was brought up to Union Hall this week, for having marched into a bootmaker's shop and snatched away a pair of boots with the design, as it turned out, of performing the miracle of walking over the seas in them.

"The complainant stated, that when the prisoner was secured, he said that he had committed the robbery for the purpose of being transported, adding, that in the event of his acquittal on this charge, *he should commit another offence that would assuredly send him out of the country*. The complainant however said that, notwithstanding the hardihood evinced by the prisoner, he should decline prosecuting him if he promised to seek for work from the parish on which he had a claim.

"The prisoner, on hearing the leniency about to be extended to him, evinced no contrition; and when he was asked whether he should apply to the parish for work rather than steal, he gave a surly reply *intimating that the next offence he committed, there should be no parleying as to the manner in which to dispose of him.*"

These are sufficiently unequivocal symptoms of improper treatment and alarming disorder.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER. On Tuesday week an inquisition was taken at Islington, touching the death of Charles Pearson a schoolmaster, aged 45 years, who was found lying dead in his apartment, at No 4, Eden walk, Islington. He had been subject to chronic disease for many years, and had a tumour upon the chest. His death was brought on by cold acting upon a diseased frame. There were no marks of violence on his body. He had money by him at the time of his death, and was a person of very peculiar habits; he would never lie on a bed, but on the boards, and some pieces of blanketting, &c. which had been found, were in such a damp state as to be highly dangerous. He had given up his time and attention to the education of youth, depriving himself of the common necessaries of life; and, whatever his friends administered to his wants, he invariably gave away to poor persons both money and provisions, asserting that it was an atonement for former offences. He had educated some hundreds of boys, and at his death had between thirty and forty under his care, whom he educated gratuitously, finding them in books &c. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

THE CARNIVAL. The carnival finishes with a corso, when every machine on wheels is put in requisition. The procession commences at noon, and continues till sunset; once in the line, you must remain; there is no mode of making your escape. The chief pleasure of this corso is an exhibition of fine equipages and gaudy footmen. They are all masked, and even the coachman wears an artificial nose. The spectators closely disguised, pelt each other with a sort of *bonbons*, prepared for the occasion. Those missiles, a composition of chalk and water, though thrown from the fair hand of a lady, will sometimes demolish a glass of your carriage, if you do not take care to lower it *en passant*: this, however, is duly attended to, as a measure of safety as well as politeness, for you salute every one, whether he is your acquaintance or not. The good humoured warfare is likewise carried on without discrimination, and no offence is ever taken at any little disaster that may occur. Groups of character-masks in classical costumes are exhibited, at great expense, and with very imposing effect. I was particularly struck with one group in a splended triumphal car, representing Jupiter and the other principal deities. Nothing could be more appropriate than their costumes. I was close to this group when the awful bell of the cathedral announced the death of the carnival—*venti quatro!* for the Italian clocks strike twenty-four hours. At the first stroke, Jupiter ascended to the heavens, to the astonishment of his satellites as well as the other spectators, and of none more than myself; for a few moments I was perfectly planet-struck, until I saw the trick. The god was a balloon! The air rang with exclamations, and the procession was at an end".—*Notes of a Tour in Italy.*

The importation of tea from Canton into New South Wales, within the last two years, has been carried on to such an excess that this article is at present almost as cheap in Sydney as sugar. Five hundred chests were offered by auction, a short time ago, and for want of bidders were brought in at 2*l.* per chest.—*Australian.*

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